



The

# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3093 VOL. CXXX

MAY 20, 1939

Annual Subscription (with Diary) 20/-. Single Copies 9d.



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GLAXO LABORATORIES

# FAREX

# The Practical Application of Nutritional Knowledge

### THREE CEREALS FORTIFIED WITH MINERALS AND VITAMINS

FAREX is a product of scientific investigation. It has been made available in response to the modern dietary need for one reliable and consistent source of essential nutritional components. Every day foods either lack many important factors or contain them only in variable and uncertain amounts.

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Farex is nutritionally planned. It has as its basis three cereals — wheat, oatmeal, maize — each of which is included for special qualities. Thus Farex is an abundant source of the energy-producing carbohydrate natural to cereals. And, because of the proportionate blending of its cereals, Farex has also an unusually high content of tissue-building protein.

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Ample provision has been made for minerals. Farex is enriched with calcium and phosphorus to maintain sound bones and teeth and to control neuromuscular tone.

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Due regard is also given to vitamins. Farex is reinforced with vitamin B complex to promote appetite and growth and to prevent nervous disorders. The vitamin A content of Farex helps to fortify resistance to infection and acts as a protection against ophthalmic disease. A generous amount of vitamin D—which stimulates calcium absorption—is also added.

### Easily prepared

Moreover, Farex compensates for strenuous modern conditions which interfere with settled dietary habits. It is pre-cooked and finely-flaked. It needs only the addition of milk and flavouring to provide an appetising dish at a moment's notice.

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In Farex the alert pharmacist will find almost unbounded possibilities. The vast majority of his customers cannot be *certain* that their diet is nutritionally adequate. They will readily appreciate the value of Farex as a planned food of *known*, definite and comprehensive composition—a food that balances the inconsistencies of other foods consumed. Some of the most obvious outlets for Farex are:—

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- 2. as a diet during convalescence and debility,
- 3. as a diet in digestive disorders,
- 4. as the ideal weaning food.

### A Trial Carton Free and a special scheme

But to sell Farex, the pharmacist should know Farex. He should satisfy himself that Farex, in addition to its comprehensive nutritional qualities, is both palatable and easily digestible. Then he can recommend Farex from personal experience. For this purpose we are willing to send a free sample of Farex, on request, together with informative literature.

A very successful "customer finding" scheme is also available and does not even cost you a postage stamp. Write at once for your own special trial supply of Farex, and for full information of the post-card sampling scheme.

One adult serving of Farex daily provides:—
about half of the entire CALCIUM requirement
more than a quarter of the demand for IRON
an important contribution of PHOSPHORUS
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half of the VITAMIN A requirement
ample VITAMIN D for all normal needs
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extra PROTEIN.

\frac{1}{2}lb. cartons (fortnight's supply), 1/-; 1!b. cartons (month's supply), 1/9

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A A



'CUCRETS' Lozenges promptly soothe irritated throats. They are antiseptic. Each batch is tested for germicidal activity. Displayed prominently on the counter, they are a "pick-up item " for every customer with throat irritation.



Dissolved slowly on the tongue, 'Sucrets' Lozenges

produce a marked soothing effect on the mucous membrane of the mouth aud throat . . . promptly allay that "scratchy" feeling.

'Sucrets' Lozenges are convenient to carry. They are packed 24 in a neat metal box, each Lozenge individually wrapped. They may be carried loose in the handbag or pocket, or kept at the bedside.

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14 ,, - 2/1 ,, 12 ,, - 1/11 ,,



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The Radio Times is read by around 3 million families each week. An average household contains four people. So the Radio Times reaches about 12 million people, or more than one quarter of the total population of the country.

Regular advertisers in this magazine talk to these millions and interest them in their products. There are thousands of families in your district who have seen the advertisements illustrated above. Are you displaying these products and letting your customers know that you have them in stock?

Feature Goods Advertised in

# TIMES

Reaches 1 in 4 of your potential customers

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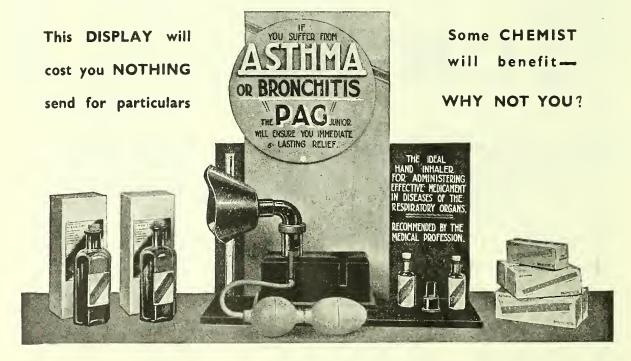
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FRANCIS RIDDELL LTD.
AXTELL HOUSE, WARWICK STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.I.



An unceasing income for every stockist

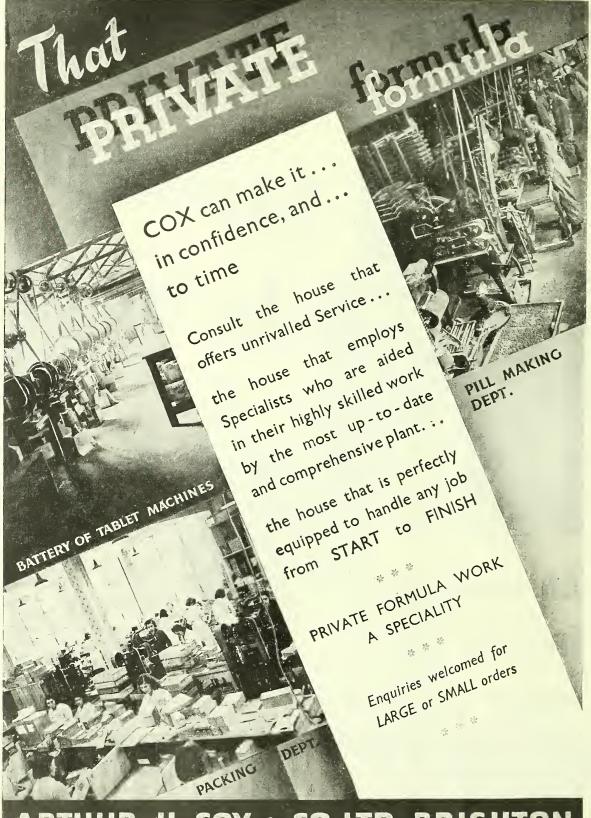
Hardly a home in the country that does not know, trust and rely upon these four famous VENO products. Veno stands for

thousands of pound's worth of business over the counter . . . EVERY WEEK! Are you getting YOUR share? Are you making a good display of these profitable lines: Venos brand Lightning Cough Cure, Phensic brand, Germolene brand Ointment and Dr. Cassells brand Tablets? Take this opportunity to look to your stocks, and drop us a card for latest show material, FREE on request.

- VENOS COUGH CURE
- Dr. CASSELLS TABLETS
- \* GERMOLENE OINTMENT
- \* PHENSIC BRAND

VENO DRUG CO. LTD.

CHESTER ROAD · MANCHESTER · 16



ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD. BRIGHTON

Siggest Advertising for years 1

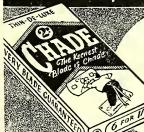


Manufacturers awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal at the World Exhibi-tions, Paris, 1937 and Brussels, 1935. 1935.

- Chade Blades are made in England by one of the largest Manufacturers of razor blades.
- The factory is equipped with new machinery of the latest and most scientific type and our knowledge of Super Chrome Steel, the Servo process and the perfection of keen and lasting cutting edges is based upon our many years of successful experience in the manufacture of safety razor blades.
- The Manufacturers of Chade Blades have received Awards at both Paris and Brussels World Exhibitions for the quality of their products—no other razor blade makers have ever received both awards.
- The Chade standards of thickness (all Chade Blades are thinner than the average) have been proved by scientific research to be precisely the correct ones on which to build a keen and lasting cutting edge-a basis that will eventually become the recognised standard.

ADVERTISEMENTS every week in

**POSTERS** on London Buses, The Underground and Transport Delivery Vans



THERE ARE FOUR CHADE QUALITIES

SPECIAL (3 hole) 1.

DE LUXE(3hole) 2º SLOTTED DE LUXE **2**º

STAINLESS (3 hole) 3.

**Trade Discounts** 

 $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross upwards 33 $\frac{1}{3}\%$  and 2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$  cash.

ORDER FROM YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER

All are packed in ½ and I-gross Display Cartons

Magnificent Metal DISPLAY CABINET FREE

The Chade Display Case, designed to save time in serving and to give maximum display value, contains a complete assortment of Chade Elades, i.e., ½-gross of each of the four qualities, and is supplied free with your initial 2-gross order.

The Keenest Blade — is

Made in England by CHADE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., 135 Shepherdess Walk, N.1

Telephone: Clerkenwell 1572



# AFEK beauty aids

WHICH APPEAL TO EVERY WOMAN

Adelaide Grey's National advertising impresses millions of women every month—and very many of these women insist on buying nothing but her LALEEK aids to skin health and beauty. Used by Royalty, LALEEK preparations are commanding a growing demand. It will pay you to stock and display LALEEK.

Order from your Wholesaler or direct from

ADELAIDE GREY LTD.
27 OLD BOND STREET, W.1



# LA PARFUMERIE MODERNE

(Established 1908

An illustrated Monthly Review of the Perfumery and Allied Industries

The regular publication (in English and Spanish as well as in French) of technical and practical articles on Essential Oils and Synthetic Perfumery Products is a feature of this popular Trade Journal

Specimen copy and all particulars from

15 rue Constant, Lyon

12 rue Jules-Guesde, Puteaux, Paris



# In the press and on the air Here and there and everywhere Every woman's now aware Of Coty Flower Perfumes

YOU, ladies and gentlemen, know better than anyone else that Flower Perfumes are "in" this summer of 1939. Flower fashions in hats and dresses cry out for flower perfumes.

The whole vast advertising machine of Coty is behind this landslide of feminine perfume fashion. Heavy press advertising ceaselessly proclaims the message, and now Coty Flower Perfumes are on the air.

# **IMPORTANT NEWS!**

Perfume Programme Started May 14th

Every Sunday at 7.15 p.m. the COTY FLOWER PERFUME PROGRAMME from RADIO NORMANDY will reach millions of listeners in every corner of Britain. These listeners are your clients.

The response is bound to be enormous, for never before have Flower Perfumes been advertised over the air. As you know, Coty have wide experience of the results of radio advertising, for they already have two very popular programmes on the air:—

FOUNDATION CREAM from LUXEM-BOURG, every Monday at 4.15 p.m. COTY

"AIR SPUN" POWDER from LUXEM-BOURG, every Sunday at 12.15 p.m.

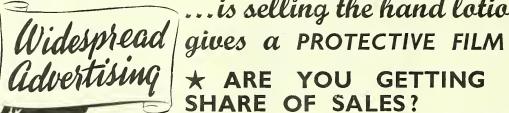
### How Radio Advertising Will Help You

Not only your regular customers, but thousands of women who never normally use perfume will want Flower Perfumes this year. For these women especially, Coty Flower Perfumes are supplied in a new handbag size, to sell at 2/6. Write for a catalogue and trade terms for this and larger sizes in the following famous Coty Flower Perfumes.

LE NOUVEAU GARDENIA, LE JACINTHE (HYA-CINTH), LA VIOLETTE POURPRE, LE MUGUET, LE LILAS POURPRE, LA ROSE JACQUEMINOT, L'ŒILLET FRANCE (CARNATION), LE CYCLAMEN.

Flower Perfumes CREATED BY COTY

COTY (ENGLAND) LTD., "COTY HOUSE," 3 STRATFORD PLACE, LONDON, W.I.





# ... is selling the hand lotion that

# SHARE OF SALES?

More than just another beauty preparation or toilet aid, LACTOZONE is a really effective skin lotion, specially valuable for the protection of the hands against the ill-effects of work in the home, the sick-room, the garden. It is also valuable for counteracting the effects of sun and wind out of doors, and is an excellent preventive of sunburn.

Made and sold locally for more than thirty years, LACTOZONE, and the story of the protective film it gives, is now being extensively advertised in suitable papers . . . and is bringing good profits to those pharmacists who stock it. Are you getting your share? Retailing in bottles at 1/3; generous trade discounts.

SKIN CONDITIONING Lotion

THE LACTOZONE COMPANY, 36 High Town, HEREFORD

Something NEW! in hand preparations - Send for trial half dozen



Your profit is 331 to 45% every time you hand a customer a packet of Wanie Blades.

"Sales-Aid" Showcards are available.

THREE HOLE TYPE

8/- gross. Retail 12 for 1/-AUTO TYPE

9/- 100. Retail 10 for 1/8 SINGLE EDGE TYPE

9/- 100. Retail 10 for 1/8

DISPLAY SHOWCARDS FREE TO ALL STOCKISTS

Dealers and Wholesalers should write for FREE SAMPLES and Trade Terms.

LONDON E PROVINCIAL FACTORS LTD 146 THEOBALDS ROAD LONDON W.C.I. and at 16 Withy Grove Manchester.

THREE



The **Aromair** DEODORISER

Sells on sight.

The "Aromair" is the last thing in modern hygiene... a powerful germicide produced in five delightful perfumes (Carnation, Lavender, Pine, Rose and Verbena) disguising the disinfectant odour, ensuring a purlfied and pleasant atmosphere at all times. Offered in White and Five Colours (Green, Blue, Pink, Pearl and Amber).

### TWO OFFERS

WHITE CONTAINER FREE withpurchase of FOUR REFILLS @ Is. 3d. each COLOURED CONTAINER Complete with Deodorant 3s. 6d

Terms Less 333 %

Supplied through Wholesalers only:

ODOSAN LTD. (Dept. 3) 34 ALDERMANBURY, LONDON, E.C.2 Telephone: Metropolitan 3997





A PROFITABLE RANGE FOR 1939

THOUSANDS of wise people gave their friends **Ebe** gifts last Christmas. These attractive and originally packed designs make them easy sellers throughout the year, for **Ebe** becomes a delightful habit. In fact, you need only display **Ebe** lines and they sell themselves.

PRICES—Bath Powders 2/-. Bath Confetti 3/6, 5/9, 10/6. Bath Flowers 2/-, 3/9, 5/-, 10/6. Bath Milk 2/6, 4/6, 6/6, 10/6. Bath Powders (in "Cellophane" Tubs) 2/6, 6/6; (in Bowls) 15/6; (in Small Jars) 4/6, 8/-, 15/6; (in Large Jars) 30/-; 2/6 Guest Box. Dusting Powder 3/6.



EBE PRODUCTS LTD · 40 WELLCLOSE SQUARE · LONDON · E · 1 Phone : ROYal 7156

# 3 BOTTLES FREE



Dr.Page-Barker's

SCURF AND DANDRUFF LOTION

The recognised specific for —

SCURF and DANDRUFF

Made in TWO SIZES -

STANDARD . . . 18/- doz. RETAIL 2'6
FAMILY SIZE . . 24/- doz. " 3'6

P.A.T.A.

THREE BOTTLES FREE WITH EVERY 3 DOZEN

Smart showmatter with all orders

\* A MONEY - BACK GUARANTEE WITH EVERY BOTTLE

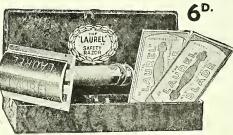
Sells on its reputation to those who know, and on its guarantee to those who don't

THOS. CHRISTY ε CO. LTD.

4-12 OLD SWAN LANE. LONDON, E.C.

"LAUREL" PENNY BLADES—ALL TYPES

# SHAVE WITH A "LAUREL"



"LAUREL" DUMB BELL RAZOR



THE "LAUREL" LADIES'
GOLD-PLATED BOUDOIR
SAFETY RAZOR

COMPLETE WITH TWO BLADES AS

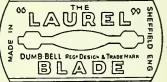
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# PENNY BLADES

FOR YOUR RAZOR

PACKET OF SIX BLADES FOR 6d.







FITS ALL 3.PEG HOLDERS



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Whatever the class or size of your business, a "National" system can provide such a check. The Booklet gives PROOF of the benefits that Chemists derive from the use of "Nationals." There are a few copies still available gratis. If you would care to have one, you will be well advised to write for it to-day.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., Ltd., 206-216, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

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P.O. Box 3591,
Johannesburg.

Egypt:-N.C.R. Co., Rue Baehler, 3, Cairo. Nigeria:— N.C R. Co., Ltd., J. Avery, G.P.O., Lagos.



Est. 1844

# C. OLLEY & SONS LTD.

CAMPERDOWN ST. & GREAT ALIE ST., LONDON, E.1.

Telephone: Royal 4922 (Private Exchange).
Telegrams: Círcumterence, Edo, London.

# For BIG-Shaver Business



# Sell and Display RABALDO Shavers

The latest "RABALDO" model gives dealers an Electric Shaver FAR IN ADVANCE OF EVERY COMPETITIVE MAKE. We have had 25 years' experience in the marketing of shaving requisites and in production and performance there is nothing that equals the "RABALDO." Remember it is FULLY GUARANTEED FOR 12 MONTHS and your PROFIT IS A FULL 33-1/3rd ON EACH SALE.

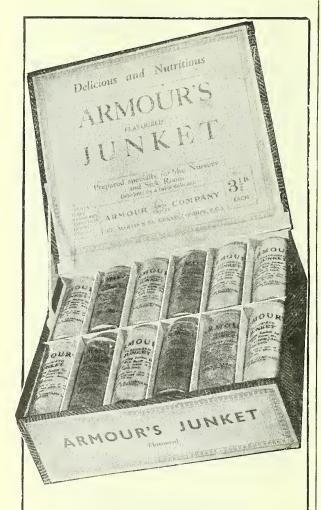
- MANY EXCLUSIVE SALES FEATURES
- WIDE PUBLIC ADVERTISING
- FULL 33⅓% DEALER DISCOUNT

Retail Price 69/-

Complete in Handsome Case

JOHN A. FRANSEN LTD.

13/15 GRESHAM STREET, E.C.2 Tel.: NATional 274?



A DELICIOUS SWEETENED AND FLAVOURED JUNKET FOR THE SICKROOM AND TABLE.

ADD CONTENTS TO A PINT OF WARM MILK STIR GENTLY AND ALLOW TO COOL.

# A PRODUCT TO CREATE SALES

Send for sample and details to:

Armour Laboratories

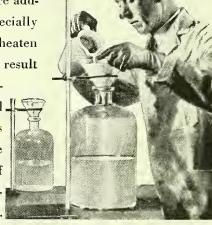
ARMOUR HOUSE . ST. MARTIN'S . LE-GRAND . LONDON . E-C-1

# HE BOTTLES DIGESTION!

He's a scientific wizard. His job is to extract, purify and bottle the digestive enzymes, trypsin and amylase from mammalian pancreas—trypsin for the modification of milk protein, and amylase for starch conversion. In

due course these bottled digestive enzymes are added to a specially prepared wheaten base. The result is a farina-

which has the unique property of partial selfdigestion.



It is this combination of the enzymes of natural digestion with Benger's Food which distinguishes Benger's from all other foods. Benger's Food possesses the all-important

advantage that the extent of self-digestion can be adjusted while being made to suit individual conditions.



BENGER'S FOOD, LTD. Holmes Chapel, Cheshire

TELL THEM THIS ABOUT BENGER'S FOOD. Tell your customers that Benger's Food contains pancreatic digestive enzymes, and that when the hot milk is poured on to the cold mixture - according to directions for making - the resulting temperature releases these enzymes to do the work of partially digesting both Food and milk. Tell them also that Benger's only takes as long to make as half a pint of milk takes to boil.



THE SUMNER SHOWROOMS HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY RE-DESIGNED IN THE MODERN MANNER. THERE ARE SEPARATE SHOWROOMS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND FASHION GOODS.

THERE IS A PERMANENT YEAR-ROUND EXHIBITION, STAFFED BY SPECIALISTS OF DRUGS, INSTRUMENTS, PATENTS AND MAW'S PROFESSIONAL AND FASHION SUNDRIES.

SUMNERS INVITE YOU TO DROP IN AT ANY TIME - YOU WILL BE SURE OF A CORDIAL WELCOME.

# R.SUMNER & CO. LTD

DRUGS • INSTRUMENTS • PATENTS • MAW'S SUNDRIES

HANOVER STREET. LIVERPOOL.1. sv.es



# Retailers!

SUPPORT THOSE PROPRIETARY MANUFACTURERS WHO PROTECT THE RETAILER'S PRICES AND PROFITS THROUGH THE P.A.T.A.!

The manufacturers of the following Proprietary Dental Preparations which are "on the P.A.T.A." have co-operated in issuing this announcement.

CO=RE=GA DENTAL PLATE POWDER
EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE
FORHAN'S ORIGINAL DENTIFRICE
TOOTH PASTE

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

" DENTURE POWDER

" DENTURE FIXATIVE

" LIQUID KOLYNOS

MACLEANS PEROXIDE TOOTH PASTE

,, PEROXIDE SOLID DENTIFRICE
,, PEROXIDE TOOTH POWDER

MILTON DENTURE POWDER

" DENTAL CREAM

PHILLIPS DENTAL MAGNESIA

STERADENT DENTURE CLEANER

TEKKO TOOTH PASTE

T.M. SMOKERS' TOOTH POWDER

ON THESE, AS ON ALL PROPRIETARIES PROTECTED BY THE P.A.T.A., THE RETAILER IS ASSURED OF A FAIR AND GUARANTEED PROFIT. P.A.T.A. MINIMUM RETAIL PRICES ARE ENFORCED, AND THE ALLOWANCE OF DIVIDEND, REBATE OR BONUS IS PROHIBITED.

tenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2



# MAKE PROFITS-

Here is a far more efficient 'sun tan' product ... on exceptional "small stock—big profit" terms ... backed by heavy national advertising

RAYFILTA is the new nongreasy sun tan jelly—out to win big 'sun tan' sales this summer. It is marketed by the Belle Isle Laboratories, a new department of Milton Proprietary Ltd.

# Increased efficiency Greater convenience

RAYFILTA is a great advance on existing sun tan products. It contains a recently discovered 'filter' ingredient which effectively holds back all the burning rays of the sun—yet allows the beneficial tanning rays to pass unhindered, at the same time actually speeding up the tanning process. This 'filter', after thorough testing, has been successfully incorporated in a completely non-greasy jelly which is invisible immediately it is applied to the skin.

Rayfilta contains no dye and cannot grow hair. It is equally suitable for adults and young children.

# Full profits without stock risks!

RAYFILTA will be a P.A.T.A. line. The two sizes, retailing at 1/3 and 2/6 (2½ times more jelly), are offered at 10/6 and 20/- a dozen. Orders of dozen lots are on a thirteen to the dozen basis and show a profit of 35% on the smaller size and 38% on the larger size!

You need have no unwanted end-of-season stocks—yet you can always carry an adequate supply. An order for just one dozen of either size gives you full profits and best terms!



# WHILE THE SUN SHINES

# A Growing Market

Sunbathing increases in popularity every year—and with it the market for a scientific protective product which can be used—and sold—with complete confidence. There is no sixpenny size. The large 2/6 size with its generous quantity of jelly will be popular for family use.





Rayfilta Display Container. 6 2/6 size tubes.

# PUBLICITY

Rayfilta is attractively tubed and packed—and comes to you in striking display cartons. Press advertising will consist of bold announcements planned to get immediate 'results,' and is fully augmented by the show material and beach novelties.

Stock Rayfilta in time for Whitsun — every sunny day will mean money in the till!



Full particulars of this offer of Rayfilta
Jelly together with a reply-paid order card
posted to every chemist to-day. Fill in and return
without delay so as to make certain of supplies.

Striking advertisements will appear throughout the summer in the following papers and magazines with a combined circulation of nearly 10,000,000:

DAILY MIRROR
DAILY SKETCH
DAILY EXPRESS
DAILY HERALD
NEWS - CHRONICLE
PICTURE POST
ILLUSTRATED
EVERYBODY'S
WEEKLY
WOMAN

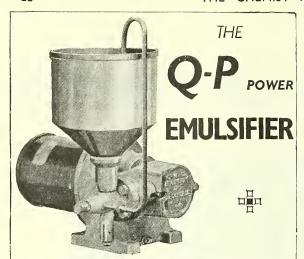
WEEKLY
WOMAN
PICTUREGOER
FILM WEEKLY
FILM PICTORIAL
PICTURE SHOW
WOMAN & BEAUTY
WOMAN'S FAIR
MISS MODERN

EVE'S JOURNAL SCREEN PICTORIAL HUMORIST SUMMER NUMBER LONDON OPINION SUMMER PIE PICTUREGOER SUMMER ANNUAL FILM WEEKLY SUMMER EXTRA TIT-BITS

TIT-BITS SUMMER EXTRA SCREEN PICTORIAL SUMMER ANNUAL REFLECTIONS NURSERY WORLD



THE NEW
NON-GREASY SUN TAN JELLY



This machine operates on exactly the same principle as our well-known laboratory model, and will give as salisfactory results. A relief valve is incorporated by which the pressure can be varied up to a maximum of 350 lbs.

per square inch, and this enables the globule size of the ultimate emulsion to be varied to requirements. It has an output of 20/25 gallons perhour, but small quantities can be as effectively treated as in our laboratory model.

Sole Manufacturers:

### ORMEROD ENGINEERS LTD

SHAWCLOUGH

ROCHDALE

TEL .: 4355 Rochdale

### BENBOWS BENBOW'S DOG MIXTURE DOG MIXTURE DISPLAY PROMINENTLY FAMOUS FOR OVER 100 YEARS THIS ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARD AND SALES WILL FOLLOW IT WILL LEAD TO PROFITABLE BUSINESS ENGLISH SETTER P.A.T.A. Bottle 1/6 SIZE **PRICES** 1/6, 2/6, 6/and 12/-Recommend BENBOW'S for most doggy ailments SEND A POSTCARD AT ONCE FOR ONE OF THESE

DISPLAY STANDS

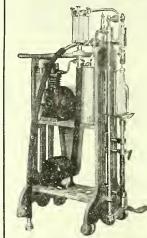
DOG

Dept. C.D.

2 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1

Co., Ltd.

# ROBERTS' PATENT " VACUUM FILLER



and Tin, Bottles. Fills all sizes from drachm to quartlong, short sprinkler neck.

Clean and Rapid No Over Filling **Broken Bottles** Rejected Easy to Clean Self Rinsing

WRITE

BOLTON, LANCASHIRE

Makers of every description of Bottle Filling and Shallow Jar and Tin Filling Machine for the Chemists' use ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



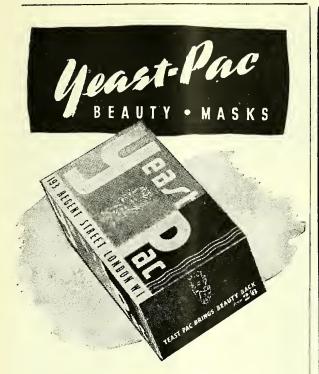
WE HAVE BEEN FITTING PHARMACIES FOR OVER 50 YEARS IN ALL PARTS OF OUR EMPIRE.

# H. MILLS & SONS Ltd.

CHEMISTS' SHOPFITTERS AND SHOPFRONT MANUFACTURERS 163-5 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Let us design your Pharmacy. Always a Large Stock of New and Secondhand Fittings.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES.



# Biggest Seller in Six months

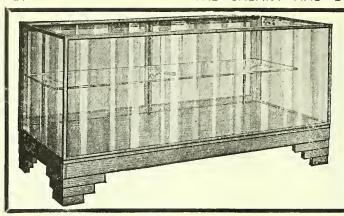
The amazing rapidity with which Yeast-Pac, in a little over six months, has firmly established itself as the biggest selling beauty pack in Britain, is largely due to its success as a 'display seller.' A recent survey covering 600 shops shows that immediate sales result from window or counter display of Yeast-Pac beauty masks. This is proved to be because Yeast-Pac offers to customers a complete 'facial' beauty treatment (which they have always thought of in terms of guineas) for only 6d., and one which they can use at home in only 15 minutes. Yeast-Pac is also the only beauty mask that incorporates Derma Yeast.

Watch Yeast-Pac's nation-wide advertising in over 30 National newspapers and magazines.

- Order through your usual wholesaler or direct from Newbery & Phillips Ltd., 31 Banner Street, London, E.C.I. (Sole Distributors), from whom attractive display material is also whom attractive displa available free on request
- Retail Prices 6d., 1/3, 2/6.
- Terms 33% (Special parcel discounts available)







# BUY DIRECT from

No. C.D. 5260R. Glass Counter. 6 ft. long ×3 ft. high×2 ft. deep. Glazed 1-in. drawn plate glass, sliding glass doors at back. One row of 12-in. glass shelves.

Polished Light Oak, £8.15.0 Mahogany finish .... £9.0.0 Carriage extra

May we send you our latest 84-page Catalogue No. CD 1820?

### DUDLEY & COMPANY LTD.

451 Holloway Road, London, N.7
City Showrooms: 65 FORE STREET E.C.

And All Other Grades To Suit Every Purpose. Prepared Chalk B.P. and Powdered Talc.

Phone: Mansion House 7300. Tel. Add.: "Levermore, Phone, London." A. LEVERMORE & CO. LTD. ABC Codes, 110 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. 6th Edition

## SATISFIED?

MAKE SURE BY SENDING YOUR

**Developing & Printing** 

TO

FOTOCO (1923) LIMITED

13-15 WILSON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.2

Phone: NATional 8380

Are you stocking

and tablets. Generous terms and good discounts. Write today to:
The YESTAMIN CO. (The English Grains Co. Ltd.) Shobnall Rd. Burton-on-Trent

CARBOY STAND

For drawing off small quantities of Acids from Carboys.

The Carboy can be tipped to any position with one hand.

LEIGH & SONS METAL WORKS, Orlando Street, BOLTON.

# DODODODODODODODO HOMŒOPATHIC TINCTURES & PILULES

GENEROUS DISCOUNTS

Leath & Ross Homoopathic Chemists

342 KILBURN HIGH RD., LONDON, N. W.6. MAIDA VALE 2814 CONDONONONONONONONO

Sanitary Protection WORN INTERNALLY

Sole Distributors; Splendor Ltd., 5 Beastmarket Hill, Nottingham for Tampax Ltd., 10, Bolton St., London, W. t. Factory: Belvue Rd., Northolt, Middx.

Non-Greasy, Odourless

NINE PESSARIES

Obtainable from all Wholesalers

LABORATORIES, MOSANS

BURGE WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD

WRITE FOR SAMPLES & PRICE LIST THIS SIGN IS YOUR GUARANTEE

91-92, SAFFRON HILL, LONDON. E.C.J

OF SATISFACTION

SHOP **FITTERS** SHOP **FRONT BUILDERS** 

PHARMACY FITTERS for over a Century

549a Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London, E.10



Glycerine

CHEMICALLY PURE B.P.
PALE STRAW

The UNIVERSAL OIL Co. Ltd.

Heod Office and Works

'Phane: 15191 (8 lines). Telegrams and Cables: UNIVOL HULL.

LONDON

Cunard House, 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 <u>Phone:</u> Avenue 4081 (3 lines).

# We offer a BOTTLE LIQUOR HYDROC

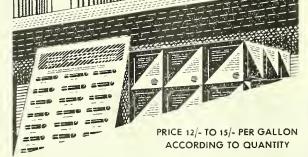
# with the following advantages

SPEED 2 MINIMUM WASTE

3 PERFECTION OF FINISH







May we give you the pleasure of testing it? Write for FREE sample C.S.I. to the address below.

# HYDROGENII PEROXIDI.

Do your labels bear the necessary Caution? If not, order some of our little slips to use with them. James Townsend and Sons, Label Printers, Exeter. London Office: 29, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

### N.H.I. DISPENSING CORKS

SPECIAL OFFER

50 Gross 6 and 8 oz. for 20/-

Sent carriage paid anywhere in United Kingdom on receipt of cheque or postal order

ORDER WHILST STOCKS LAST!

Sample sent post free willingly

## THOMAS SWALES

St. Stephen's Road, LEEDS, 9

"SWALES for SUNDRIES"

### COMPOSITION STOPPERS BAKELITE MOULDINGS COMPACTE COSMETIC & ROUGE BOXES



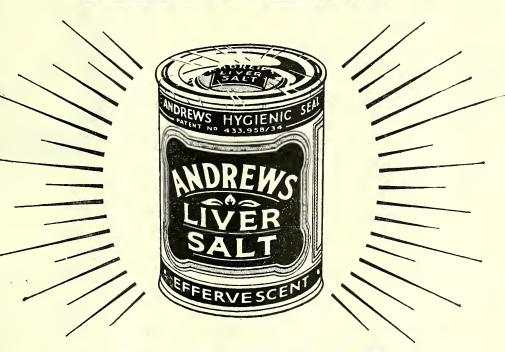
200 Varieties Any Colour.

A suitable Compo-sition Stopper will enhance the selling value of your package. Let us fit your Bottles and quote you.



SHARPLIN, Ltd. Mountoiew 3952 Middle Lane Works, Hornsey, LONDON, N.8

# "The DEMAND is for ANDREWS"



SHOW ANDREWS
AND PROFIT
BY IT!



# Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

is a natural food which supplies the body not only with vitamins and health, but with power to resist infection. Children and adults should provide for extra energy by taking a daily quantity of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. They need its wealth of vitamins and calories.

There is no efficient substitute for



# NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

World famous for its high quality. The genuine oil is controlled by the Norwegian Government, and accompanied by a Certificate of Control.

For printed matter, apply to: Reklamelondet for Norsk Medicintran, P.O. Box 226, Bergen, Norway.





# LOSING A SALE

might mean losing a

# CUSTOMER!

If you are "Just out of 'Mothaks'" you are taking the chance of having your customer become the customer of another.

You can't afford to let your stock run down. Check it today. Don't lose a single sale. The season is here. The Moths have arrived.

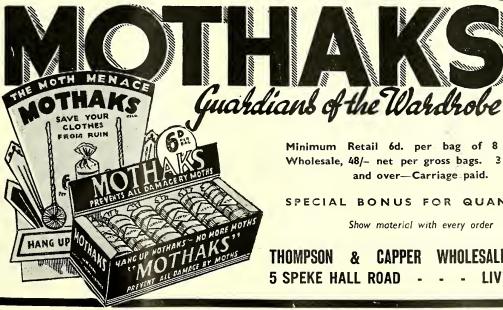
The most far-reaching advertising scheme ever put behind a moth preventive has now started.

Daily Mail Sunday Express Sunday Dispatch Glasgow Record Glasgow Bulletin Belfast Teleg Irish Independent Dublin Ev. Mail Picture Post Strand Mag. Pearson's Mag.

Woman's Illus. Woman's Own Woman's Own
Woman
Weldon's Ladies Journal
Mother & Home
Home Dressmaker
Home Journal
Good Taste Church of England
Newspaper
Christian Herald

ARE YOUR STOCKS ADEQUATE?





Minimum Retail 6d. per bag of 8 Mothaks. Wholesale, 48/- net per gross bags. 3 doz. bags and over-Carriage paid.

SPECIAL BONUS FOR QUANTITIES

Show material with every order

THOMPSON & CAPPER WHOLESALE LIMITED 5 SPEKE HALL ROAD LIVERPOOL 19 low on Sale or Return

SOFT RESILIENT

Omniped Elastic Foot Cushion is a revolutionary treatment for fallen arches and metatarsal troubles, super-

arches and metatarsal troubles, superseding old-fashioned, hard and uncomfortable foot supports. It instantly relieves pains, aches, and burning and prevents tired feet.

Omniped is a soft, pliable, springy padheld securely under the sole by a thin rubber bandage invisible in use. It relieves and supports over-strained and relaxed muscles and ligaments. Its resiliency gives an automatic massage at every step. This in time restores limp muscles to their natural tautness, bringing permanent relief.

Retail Price 3/11 Per Pair

You do not need a surgical staff in order to sell Omniped—there is no fitting and no attendance on the customer beyond handing over the size required. Omnipeds take very little shelf room-

4 sizes only are needed.

Omniped stockists are supported by strong National Advertising which is making sales in all districts. Chemists everywhere find Omniped a first-class profit-maker.

The demand for Omniped is ever increasing. Profits are excellent—you make a clear profit of 1/2\frac{1}{4} on every pair. You can build up a splendid business in Omniped with absolutely no risk whatever by making use of our Sale or Return offer. Fill in the order form below and we will send you half a dozen assorted sizes, on 3 months sale or return, with attractive display material, including a plaster model foot with Omniped in position,

on condition that you make a good display.

Spring-time is foot-trouble time—make the most of it by sending in the order now!

**ELASTIC FOOT CUSHION** 

Easy to Stock—Easy to Show—Easy to Sell!

SEND	THIS	SALE	OR	RET	URN	ORD	ER	<b>FORM</b>	MOM
To Interi	national I	Foot Appli	ance	s, Ltd.,	Dept.	C.D.5, 9	2 Bai	er St., Lo	ndon, W.

Please send half a dozen pairs of Omniped Foot Cushions in assorted sizes at £1.12.9 per doz., carriage free, on 3 months Sale or Return, with a supply of display material, including Plaster Model Foot. I agree to make a good display.

	0		 I	2	
Name	 		 		
Address			 		
Address	 *************		 		
	 	Per	 		

AMPLES&PRICES On application

ALSO TECHNICAL QUALITIES

WHOTSALEOWY

lo, Finsbury Sq., London. EC2

Telephone: National 7644 (7 lines) Telegrams: Centumvir, Phone, London

TAKE THE LINE OF STEADY PROFITS

STOCK

O W

ALWAYS IN ALWAYS ADVERTISED

ROBINSON & SONS LIMITED CHESTERFIELD and



60-64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.1 | 77 DANTZIC STREET, MANCHESTER, 4

Phone: BIShopsgate 4751 (5 lines) Grams: "Horehound, Phone, London" Phone: BLAckfriars 8734

Grams: "Horehound, Manchester"

# JOIN "CHEMISTS FRIENDS"



Sacrifice Big Trade Turnover through other outlets to gain full C.F. support!

DOUBLED ADVERTISING AND SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFERS FEATURED IN BIG SALES DRIVE!

In future Yestamin will be on sale ONLY THROUGH CHEMISTS. We have joined the "Chemists Friends Association" and have withdrawn supplies from many other Retail Outlets which have hitherto handled Yestamin.

This action—taken gladly as a gesture of appreciation to our Chemist customers, who we hope will now be able to add to the support previously given—will entail a big sacrifice of immediate sales. But with the reinforcement of a doubled National Advertising Campaign, and the loyal support of Chemists throughout the country, we hope quickly to be doing bigger business than ever.



YESTAMIN DOUBLED NATIONAL ADVERTISING . . . is appearing weekly in leading National Dailies and Weeklies, including: DAILY MAIL, DAILY

EXPRESS, DAILY HERALD, DAILY TELEGRAPH, NEWS CHRONICLE, DAILY MIRROR, JOHN BULL, etc., etc.



### To Introduce Yestamin ...

to those Chemists who have not hitherto stocked this big seller (and who must in fact have been losing quite substantial turnover for that reason) we are making immediately the following

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY

# **BONUS OFFERS**

TO CHEMISTS ONLY

# PARCEL 'A' FOR 15/- CONTAINS

I doz. tins of 40 Yestamin Tablets @ 6d.		6/-
I doz. tins of 100 Yestamin Tablets @ 1/-	•••	12/-
3 only tins of 225 Yestamin Tablets @ 2'-		6/-
Retail Value	•••	24 -

# PARCEL 'B' FOR 22/6 CONTAINS

2 doz. tins of 40 Yestamin Tablets @ 6d.		12/-
I doz. tins of 100 Yestamin Tablets @ I/- 6 only tins of		12/-
225 Yestamin Tablets @ 2/-	•••	12 -
Retail Value	•••	36 -

The Yestamin Company (THE ENGLISH GRAINS CO. LTD.), Dept. C.D.,1

Burton-on-Trent



# A holiday partnership

At no time during the year is it easier to sell this twofold beauty-treatment idea than during the holiday months. In the country, by the sea or overseas "'HAZELINE' SNOW" and 'HAZELINE' CREAM will be protecting dainty skins and complexions.

# "'HAZELINE

(Trade Mark)

# SNOW"

Glass jars, 15/- per doz. Collapsible tubes, 5/5 per doz.

Attractive salespromotion material
is available for
counter or window
display

# 'HAZELINE'

(Trade Mark

## CREAM

Glass jars. 15/- per doz.

Collapsible tubes. 7/6 and 15/- per doz.

Jars containing 1 lb., 105 - per doz.

London Prices to the Trade (subject)



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

COPYRIGHT

G 2122

CAPSULES

GRANULES

PASTI LLES

TABLETS

LOZENGES

OINTMENTS

TOOTH PASTES

HAIR PREPARATIONS

# WARRICK BROS LTD

CHENDRIE & CO. . ESVAB. 1760 . MADDIOICKS & CO.

WARRICK BROS. — LTD.

The house which pharmacists know as having been for many years

**SPECIALISTS** 

in the production of all types of

CHEMIST'S OWN PROPRIETARIES

and

GOOD CLASS OWN NAME LINES

WARRICK BROS.——LTD.

offer to the discriminating chemist

AN UNLIMITED RANGE
OF ARTISTIC AND
EXCLUSIVE PACKS

and the experience of nearly 200 years trading

ADDRESS YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

WARRICK BROS., LTD.,

Telephone: Clerkenwell-2452 (two lines)

Telegrams: Warrickers, Nordo-London.

NILE STREET . LONDON

# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

The official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in Overseas Dominions

Published Weekly at

### 28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London"

Telephone: Central 6565 (10 lines)

BRANCH OFFICES

MANCHESTER: 4 CANNON STREET (TEL.: BLACKFRIARS 3052) SHEFFIELD: 9 HAUGH LANE, ECCLESALL (TEL.: 70268) GLASGOW: 19 WATERLOO STREET (TEL.: CENTRAL 2329) BIRMINGHAM: 111 NEW STREET (TEL.: MIDLAND 2921)

AUSTRALIA: 19 OUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, C.1 NEW ZEALAND: 553 SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND PARIS: 155 AVENUE DE WAGRAM, XVII<sup>®</sup> (TEL.: CARNOT 19.49) NEW YORK: 500 FIFTH AVENUE

# News of the Week

### **Business Changes**

Boots, Ltd., have purchased the business of Mr. Charles Wass, M.P.S., 9 High Street, Holbeach.

MR. W. H. DENNIS, M.P.S., is taking over the business of Mr. Sidney T. Palmer, M.P.S., 8 Halford Street, Leicester, and is moving his own business at 57 London Road, Leicester, to that address.

TAYLORS (CASH CHEMISTS) LONDON, LTD., have closed their branch at 223 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, and transferred the prescription books to the 317 Fulham Road, S.W.3, branch of Parkes, Chemists, Ltd.

### Key Industry Duty Exemption

The Treasury have made an Order under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, exempting SODIUM DIOCTYL SULPHO-SUCCINATE from Key Industry duty from May 17, 1939, until December 31, 1939.

### Proprietary Articles Trade Association

ADDITIONS TO PROTECTED LIST.—Dimol Laboratories, Ltd. Additions to Protected List.—Dimol Laboratories, Ltd. (distributing agents, Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd.), Dimol paraffin, 4 oz., 10½d., 6s. 6d. doz.; 8 oz., 1s. 6d., 1os. 6d. doz.; Dimol syrup of figs, 4 oz., 1s. 6d., 1os. 6d. doz. English Grains Co., Ltd., Yestamin tablets, 6d., 4s. doz.; 1s., 8s. doz.; 2s., 16s. doz. Hamlyn & Houben, Ltd., Sam Browne's Volvitac (dog and cat medicine), 2 oz., 2s. 6d., 22s. 6d. doz.; 4 oz., 4s. 6d., 4os. 6d. doz.; 12 oz., 1os. 6d., 94s. 6d. doz.; Volvitac ointment, 1s. 9d., 15s. 9d. doz.; 4s. 6d., 4os. 6d. doz.; 1os. 6d., 94s. 6d. doz.; Wormicide, 2 oz., 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d. doz.; 4 oz., 4s. 6d., 4os. 6d. doz.; 12 oz., 1os. 6d., 94s. 6d. doz.; Further 3\frac{3}{4} per cent. cash in seven days or 2\frac{1}{2} per cent. twentyeight days.

ALTERATIONS.—Dimol Laboratories, Ltd. (distributing agents, Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd.), Dimol dusting powder, IS. 6d., Ios. 6d. doz.; tooth paste, Is. 3d., 9s. doz.; mouth wash, 2 oz., 2s. 6d., 18s. doz.; 6 oz., 7s., 5os. doz.; 16 oz., 16s. 6d., 12os. doz.; pastilles, 1s., 7s. doz.; ointment, 10½d., 6s. 6d. doz. Samona. Ltd., Samona brand tablets, 3s., 27s. doz.; 5s., 45s. doz. Prices for stamped pack, 3s., 28s. doz.; 5s., 48s. doz.

Deletions.—Dimol insufflator; Dimol pessaries.

### Dangerous Drugs Convention Ratified

At the opening session of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, on May 15, the 1936 Convention for the suppression of illicit traffic in dangerous drugs was formally ratified by Turkey. The Convention now comes automatically into force, as the number of signatories has reached ten. It is now proposed to draft articles suitable for an international convention to secure

limitation and control of raw opium. Major W. H. Coles (United Kingdom) has been appointed chairman of the Advisory Committee for the session.

### Croydon

Substantial Balance in Hand.—Croydon Pharmacists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held their annual meeting on May 4. The treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of £28, out of which £10 ros. was voted to the Society's Benevolent Fund. The officers elected were:—Association President, Mr. S. A. Noble; Vice-President, Mr. H. C. Snow; Branch Chairman, Mr. O. H. Marshall; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. H. Hay; Secretary (re-elected), Miss A. McCarthy; Treasurer, Mr. D. J. Williams; new members on Committee, Messrs. Hammond, Gross and Ager. The retiring president (Mr. H. B. Hammond) announced that it was intended to arrange one or more outings this summer; members interested should notify Mr. Hammond or Miss McCarthy. During the evening members were entertained to a cine show by A. Wander, Ltd. (Portrait of Mr. S. A. Noble on p. 553.)

### **Ipswich**

PRESENTATION.—At the conclusion of the last lecture of the anti-gas course organised by the Ipswich Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, the lecturer (Mr. P. G. Corder, instructor in the Special Civilian Anti-Gas School) was presented with a pocket lighter by the chairman of the Branch (Mr. L. Piper) on behalf of the members.

FILM-TAX RESOLUTION.—The annual meeting of the Ipswich Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association was held on May 4. Mr. S. J. Stearn, J.P., was elected *President*; Mr. F. W. Wiggin, *Vice-President*; Mrs. Cook, 16 Upper Brook Street, Ipswich, *Secretary*; and Messrs. Bell, Croasdale, Brown, Emeny and Underwood, *Committee*. It was decided to recommend members to maintain the P.D.A. scale for developing and printing during the year. Mrs. Cook was appointed delegate to the general meeting of the Association on June 14. A resolution was passed asking film manufacturers to market a six-exposure film to offset loss of sales due to the film tax.

CHAIRMAN FOR EIGHTH YEAR.—The annual meeting of the Ipswich Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held recently, when officers and committee were re-elected en bloc. The secretary (Mr. J. G. Hay, 16 Upper Brook Street, Ipswich)
reported that fifty-five

reported that chemists and assistants were attending the antigas course arranged by the chairman in co-operation with the county council. The chairman was instructed to

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arrange, if possible, a short course in first aid to follow the anti-gas course. Discussions followed concerning possible results of the abolition of patent-medicine duty and licence, the Pharmaceutical Society's Council election and the programme for the winter session. Mr. C. E. Bell (Felixstowe) proposed, and Miss Bradford seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. L. Piper (chairman), who was commencing his eighth year of office. The secretary was asked to send a letter of good wishes to Mr. J. C. Wiggin (the oldest member) and to wish him a speedy recovery from the illness which has kept him at home for three months.

### London

WIMBLEDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Officers for the session are as follows:—President and Chairman, Mr. J. R. Stewart; Vice-President and Vice-Chairman, Mr. T. James; Secretary, Treasurer and P.A.T.A. Secretary, Mr. K. C. Pretty, I Woodside Parade, Gap Road, S.W.19.

Women pharmacists at L.C.C. chairman's reception.— Miss E. B. Blundell (president), Mrs. J. K. Irvine, and many other members of the National Association of Women Pharmacists; were present at a reception recently to celebrate the appointment of the first woman chairman of the London County Council (Mrs. E. M. Lowe, J.P.).

N.P.U. OFFICERS AND ADDRESS.—The annual meeting of the Walthamstow Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union was held at Woodford Green on April 26. The officers for the year were elected as follows:—Chairman, Mr. H. W. A. year were elected as follows:—Chairman, Mr. H. W. A. Woollard, Buckhurst Hill; Vice-Chairman, Mr. P. Willcocks, Walthamstow; Committee, the above with Messrs. B. W. E. Beard, A. C. Hardwick, W. Gray and H. Gooch; Secretary, Mr. W. E. Gaze (re-elected); Chemists' Friends subcommittee, Messrs. Beard, Gaze and Gray. The secretary reported that simultaneous displays of a number of well-known C.F. products had been made during the year. A short talk followed on "The Appeal of Profit," by Mr. R. H. Kemp (branch organisation officer, N.P.U.). Mr. Kemp considered the average pharmacist carried on business with far too much stock; this ought to be turned over at least four times a year. Discussion followed, after which Mr. Gray proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Kemp.

NORTH-EAST LONDON ANNUAL MEETINGS.—The annual meetings of the North-East London Pharmaceutical Association and North-East Metropolitan Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and National Pharmaceutical Union were held at Hackney recently. At the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Association the chair was occupied by the presi-dent (Mr. T. Broadhead), who welcomed as guest Mr. G. A. Tocher (secretary, London County Pharmaceutical Association). The minutes of the last annual meeting, read by the secretary (Mr. F. W. J. Hooper), were approved. In the absence of the treasurer (Mr. W. Wells, sen.) the books of the Association were presented for inspection and a statement of accounts was read by the secretary, who remarked that income and expenditure figures were both higher than usual, but the Association was finishing the year with a small balance in hand, which he suggested was gratifying in view of the reduction of members' subscriptions from 7s. 6d. to 5s. per head. The meeting went on to consider the adoption of new rules. The secretary outlined several considerations of importance, and Mr. Tocher reviewed the history of North-East London Association from its commencement and gave reasons for the inception of the London County Pharmaceutical Association and of the North-Eastern Association's affiliation to it. Mr. Barnard said an impression seemed to be about that disaffiliation was in the mind of the executive, but he wished to emphasise that such an idea was erroneous. Most of the discussion centred round the question as to who and upon what grounds persons could become members of the Association. The president thought that, the position having been ventilated and the opinions of present members freely expressed, the draft rules might be referred back for emendation. This proposal was carried. The president said he was sorry to have to report the decision of the secretary not to seek re-election. Hooper had taken the executive into his confidence, and they felt that to press him to take office for another year would be asking too much from him. Officers and committee were elected as follows:—President, Mr. J. Broadhead; Vice-President, Mr. P. Labraham; Immediate Past-President, Mr. A. F. Huggins; Treasurer, Mr. W. Wells, sen.; Secretary, Mr. G. G. Geyman, 84 Dalston Lane, E.8; Committee, the officers and Messrs. Barnard, Hooper, Rowe, Scott and Thompson. The Auditor (Mr. Scates) was re-elected on the proposition of Mr. Scott. Mr. G. B. Barnard, proposing a vote of thanks to retiring officers, made special mention of the services rendered

by the retiring secretary. Mr. Hooper briefly replied.

The statement of accounts of the Pharmaceutical Society Branch indicated that expenditure had been heavier than usual, but there remained a balance on hand. The secretary read the report of the executive committee. Officers and committee were elected as follows:—President, Mr. J. Broadhead; Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. M. Rowe; Treasurer, Mr. W. Wells, sen.; Secretary, Mr. G. G. Geyman, 84 Dalston Lane, E.8; Committee, the officers and Messrs. G. B. Barnard, A. F. Huggins and W. A. Scott. The Auditor (Mr. W. Scates) was re-elected. The appointment of representatives to attend the Birmingham Conference was considered. It was resolved, on the proposition of Mr. W. A. Scott, seconded by Mr. A. F. Huggins, to pay from branch funds the hotel expenses of representatives for two nights, if application was made by them, and to leave the executive committee to find two persons who would be able and willing to attend. Letters received from Council candidates were read and discussed, and it was agreed to support Messrs. Deacon, Hirst, Howells, McNeal and Wilson.

Approximately 20 per cent. of members attended the N.P.U. Branch annual meeting. The statement of accounts showed a small balance in hand. Officers and committee were elected as follows:—Chairman, Mr. P. W. Labraham; Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. F. Huggins; Treasurer, Mr. W. Wells, sen.; Secretary, Mr. G. G. Geyman; Committee, the officers and Messrs. G. B. Barnard, J. R. Thompson and W. A. Scott. The *Auditor* (Mr. Scates) was re-elected on the proposition of Mr. W. A. Scott, and Mr. G. B. Barnard was appointed to represent the Branch at the autumn conference of the N.P.U.

### Reading

Democracy of Pharmacy.—A meeting of the Reading Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held recently, Mr. J. W. Todd in the chair, when the speaker was Mrs. J. K. Irvine (a member of the Society's Council) on "The Democracy of Pharmacy." Mrs. Irvine contended that the Pharmaceutical Society was a democratic institution in that the Council, its governing body, was elected by the free vote of members, while the Branch organisation of the Society was instanced as a further application of the principle. Reference was made to the motions to be brought before the Representatives' meeting at the Birmingham Conference this year, and these were then fully discussed, among those taking part being Messrs. J. P. Bate, R. H. Bluring, R. Comyns, H. D. Fitch, W. L. Pullen, G. H. C. Rowland, J. W. Todd, and the secretary. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Irvine, proposed by G. H. C. Rowland.

### Stockport

Business meeting and hot-pot supper.—The annual meeting of the Stockport Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on April 24, when the following officers were elected:— President, Mr. H. S. Officer; Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Taylor; Treasurer, Mr. D. D. Gee; Secretary, Mr. E. Denerley, 51 Brinksway, Stockport. Messrs. H. S. Officer and E. Denerley were appointed representatives to the B.P. Conference. A hotpot supper and social evening followed.

### Tees-side

AGREEMENT ON ELECTION SUPPORT.—A meeting of the Darlington Pharmacists' Association was held at Darlington on May 4, Mr. F. Stainsby presiding, to discuss the pharmaceutical Council election. At the invitation of the local association the chairman and secretary of the Tees-side Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (Messrs. Brackenbury and MacDonald Murray) were present, accompanied by the following members of the Tees-side Branch Committee: Messrs. Bray, W. A. Thompson and T. R. Scholfield. Mr. W. R. Brackenbury, supported by Mr. MacDonald Murray, summarised the activities of the Tees-side Branch during the past few months. Many questions were asked and local problems discussed. A list of candidates who should be supported at the forthcoming election was drawn up and agreed upon. A vote of thanks to members of the Tees-side Branch for their attendance and activities was proposed by Councillor Waters and supported by the chairman (Mr. Stainshu) the chairman (Mr. Stainsby).



# News in Pictures

At left, QUEEN MARY AT COTY WORKS—Queen Mary, accompanied by the Princess Royal, paid a surprise visit to the Great West Road, London, factory of Coty (England), Ltd., on May 6. The Royal party made a complete tour of inspection, visiting all the departments where perfumes, powders, face creams and hand lotions were in process of manufacture. Her Majesty expressed pleasure at the excellent conditions under which the staff worked.

At right, PHOTOGRAPHIC RELICS FOR SCIENCE MUSEUM—Collection consisting of folding camera, set of chemicals in portable case, wet-plate sensitising bath and wooden printing frame (for use in connexion with wet-collodion process invented by F. Scott Archer in 1851) presented to the Science Museum, South Kensington, London, by the Duke of Devonshire, at whose Chatsworth home it has been since 1854.

[Reproduced by permission of the Museum authorities.]

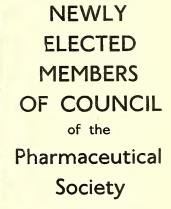
Mr. W. Deacon



Mr. J. F. McNeal

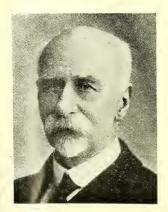


Mr. H. C. Shaw





Mr. H. M. Hirst



Mr. James Jack



Mr. W. S. Howells



Mr. F. C. Wilson

Union with Middlesbrough suggested at Stockton.—A meeting of the Stockton Pharmacists' Association was held at Stockton on May 11, Mr. W. R. Brackenbury (chairman, Teesside Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) presiding. Also present were the secretary (Mr. R. MacDonald Murray), Teesside Branch, and the following members of the branch committee: Messrs. Bray, Muffit, W. A. Thompson, and T. R. Scholfield. The meeting was called to discuss certain matters of immediate importance arising out of the Pharmaceutical Council election. The merits of the various candidates were discussed, and a list of approved candidates adopted. Mr. W. Salmon suggested that Stockton chemists should affiliate themselves with the Middlesbrough Pharmacists' Association, as it would appear that the Stockton Association had ceased to function. Mr. Adams supported this. A vote of thanks was extended to the Tees-side Branch members present for their attendance.

LICENSING AND CHEMISTS' FRIENDS MATTERS.—A meeting of the Middlesbrough Chemists' Association was held in Middlesbrough recently, Mr. Gillespie presiding. Mr. Moffitt referred to the summary of the regulations relating to medi-cated wines given by Mr. Forster (a member of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive) at the last meeting held on March 23, and asked if something could not be done to obtain a lower fee for licenced chemists. The secretary (Mr. Bray) replied that the N.P.U. had the matter in hand, and was endeavouring to secure licences for all chemists at a nominal fee without magistrate's certificate, to be issued by the Customs and Excise authorities for the sale of medicated wines in a list approved by them. A letter from Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary, N.P.U.) was read, noting the dissatisfaction of the Association with the Union's reply to a resolution that the N.P.U. should focus attention on implications resulting from members of any of pharmacy's protective bodies associating themselves with grocers in the distribution of medicines. The feeling of the meeting was that something should have been done in this matter, and the N.P.U.'s final reply was received with regret. Mr. Harrison (publicity committee) reported that so far forty-five members had agreed to support a local advertising scheme, and it was decided to go forward with it. The secretary suggested that a list of Chemists' Friends wholesalers who would agree to confine new accounts to chemists should be formed as an extension of the C.F. scheme, and this was agreed to. Mr. W. A. Thompson pointed out the inadequate profit on some C.F. lines when bought in small quantities, comparing unfavourably with many non-C.F. lines.

### Miscellaneous

United Commercial Travellers' Association.—The annual conference of the Association will be held in the Central Hall, Corporation Street, Birmingham, on May 29, 30 and 31.

CHEMISTS' FRIENDS ASSOCIATION.—The constitution and rules of the Chemists' Friends Association have been issued in the form of a booklet, copies of which are obtainable from the secretary, Mr. G. A. Mallinson, 4 Queen Square, London, W.C.I.

VITAMIN E.—In the article on vitamin E in the C. & D., May 13, pp. 528 and 529, the statement in Dr. Currie's paper on the clinical use of the vitamin should read that in the treatment of ninety-five cases of habitual abortion, of the 80 per cent. of living births recorded, 8 per cent. died.

INQUESTS.—A verdict of death by misadventure was returned by the coroner at an inquest at Sheffield recently on Mr. Bernard Wallace Bannister, who died after swallowing 162 tablets of luminal; it was stated in evidence that he had been given a supply of tablets for the treatment of epileptic fits.

HOSPITAL DONATIONS.—Blackburn Royal Infirmary governors have extended thanks to the North-East Lancashire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society for a donation of £42, proceeds of their annual ball; and to the employees of Messrs. W. Blythe & Co. (manufacturing chemists) for a donation of £26 12s.

CHEMIST'S CROSSWORD-PUZZLE COMPETITION.—In connexion with a shopping week held recently at Exmouth, Mr. E. G. Bryan, chemist and druggist, 43 Exeter Road, organised a crossword-puzzle competition open to customers spending sixpence or over at his shop. A number of clues had reference to drugs and proprietaries.

Physiology lecture.—A lecture on "The Physiology and

Pharmacology of the Suprarenal Gland "was given to the Sunderland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on April 27 by Mr. J. Secker (lecturer in physiology, the Medical School, King's College, Newcastle). Dr. Bruce Low proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. Bell.

Medical officer's lecture at Beckenham.—At the April meeting of the West Kent Chemists' Association, held at Beckenham, Dr. Percy N. Cave, M.A., M.D., D.Ph. (medical officer of health, Chislehurst and district), gave an address on "Infectious Diseases," making special reference to smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, chicken pox and mumps. The president of the Association (Mr. D. A. Rees) occupied the chair.

Whitsuntide Holidays.—The following wholesale and manufacturing houses have notified us of their holiday arrangements:—Bayer Products, Ltd. (urgent orders from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.I, or Mr. R. Woolby Brooke, 38 Gloucester Road, London, S.W.7), and Burgoyne Burbidges & Co., Ltd., will be closed from Friday evening, May 26, to Tuesday morning, May 30 (also on May 27 for the annual staff outing); Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd. (urgent orders from Curtis & Co., 79 Baker Street, London, W.I, or Mr. W. Martindale, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.I, will be closed on Monday, May 29; Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., and Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., will be closed Monday and Tueşday, May 29 and 30.

### Irish Notes

### Miscellaneous

IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.—The annual three-day tournament of the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society will take place at Rosslare Golf Club, co. Wexford, on May 22, 23 and 24.

McMullan Cup.—The Ulster Chemists' Golfing Association is holding its annual competition for the McMullan Cup and other trophies on the links at Ballycastle, co. Antrim, on Wednesday, May 31. Those who have not received an entry form but would like to attend should communicate with Mr. S. H. Forrest (secretary), 44 Main Street, Bangor, co. Down.

Local election result.—Two pharmacists have been elected to Carrickfergus urban district council for the first time—Messrs. G. Mains Shaw, Ph.C., and R. H. MacCandless, Ph.C. They were returned unopposed.

Branch office opened.—The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., have opened a branch office and warehouse at Abbey Buildings, Middle Abbey Street, Dublin (Telephone No. 22966), under the management of Mr. D. E. Cottrell.

### Scottish Notes

### Paisley

Annual Meeting.—At the annual general meeting of the Paisley Chemists' Association, held recently, the following office-bearers were appointed:—President, Mr. A. Whiteford; Vice-President, Mr. W. Stewart; Secretary and Treasure, Miss A. Acton, St. Helens, Greenock Road, Paisley. Committee, Messrs. J. Black, A. Johnston, M. Young, Miss A. Steel. Members were impressed with the favourable financial results for the year. A discussion took place on the motion of a member regarding the changing wholesale prices of Macleans, Ltd., and it was agreed to send a letter of protest to the company pointing out that the Association views with alarm and concern the policy recently adopted by the company, and that it appears to be part of this policy to increase wholesale prices of all goods coming under their control. Members are determined that further exploitation of their status must cease, and they demand a revision of existing wholesale prices.

### Miscellaneous

Co-operative Managers.—The chemists' section of the National Co-operative Managers' Association visited Glasgow recently for their annual conference and outing.

College extension.—The governors of the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, have now agreed to proceed with the £50,000 part of the extension scheme at the College. There will be increased facilities for the pharmaceutical section.

# Parliamentary News

FIVE-DAY WORKING WEEK

The Home Secretary was asked on May 4 the number of firms employing workpeople which had adopted the five-day week; and whether he had information as to the resulting advantages.

The Home Secretary's reply was to the effect that there had been a slow but steady increase in the number of firms which had adopted the system, and he would consider whether it was possible for inspectors to collect further information in the course of their visits to works.

### SUGAR SUPPLIES

The President of the Board of Trade was asked on May 5 whether he was aware that the wholesale price of sugar had risen steeply since the beginning of April and was still rising rapidly; that there were prospects of a shortage of sugar in the United Kingdom market in the next few months; and what action he proposed to take?

in the United Kingdom market in the next few months; and what action he proposed to take?

Mr. Oliver Stanley said the attention of the chairman of the International Sugar Council has been drawn to the matter, and I understand that he is taking immediate steps to consult members of the Council on the action that should be taken to deal with the shortage. . . . Meanwhile steps are being taken to accelerate dispatch from Empire countries.

### M. & B. 693

The Minister of Health was asked on May 10 whether his Department had any knowledge of a new drug known as M. & B. 693; whether it had been effectual in the treatment and

cure of pneumonia and pneumococcal meningitis; and whether it was available in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of the public hospitals of the country?

Mr. Robert Bernays (Parliamentary Secretary): The drug referred to has recently been placed on the market, and very encouraging results have been reported in the treatment of certain cases of pneumonia and pneumococcal meningitis. I understand that the drug is manufactured in this country, and I have no reason to doubt that adequate supplies are available.

### COD-LIVER OIL SUPPLIES IN WAR-TIME

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was asked on May 10 whether supplies of cod-liver oil had been bought for use in the event of an emergency; whether such supplies represented pure cod-liver oil which was fully tested and guaranteed; and whether, in view of curtailment of deep-sea fishing which would be necessary in war, and which would seriously diminish the present yearly production in the United Kingdom of approximately 16,000 tons, he was satisfied that existing stocks of cod-liver oil were sufficient to make up any deficiency which might be expected in the national diet in war time?

which might be expected in the national diet in war time?

Mr. W. S. Morrison: The question of a Government purchase of cod-liver oil was carefully considered some time ago, and it was decided that such a purchase was not called for. The desired insurance against shortage in the event of emergency has been provided by a commercial firm, which has undertaken to maintain in this country a reserve of cod-liver oil of medicinal quality which, with the normal commercial stocks, should be adequate for requirements.

# **Topical Reflections**

By Xrayser

### Standardised Training Proposed

The news from Australia (C. & D., May 13, p. 516) that directors of studies are to confer "with a view to securing uniform pharmaceutical training throughout Australia and New Zealand" introduces an important problem. It is questionable whether any two courses of pharmaceutical training can be uniform in the strict sense of the word, for that consummation would seem to eliminate the human factor; but such courses can in some measure be standardised, given community of government, language and other relevant conditions.

Is standardisation desirable? The General Medical Council has for several years past sent members or representatives to investigate conditions of study in various Dominions and Colonies, in order to decide on the registrability of local qualifications: it is obvious to anyone who follows the proceedings of the Council that attempts to standardise medical teaching throughout the British Empire would not at present be practical politics. Only a few months ago there was mention, at a Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, of unex-plained differences in the percentages of passes in the London and Edinburgh Qualifying examinations, differences which cannot be entirely due to variations in the types of question submitted to the candidates. With the enterprise shown in many colleges in this country in installing modern apparatus, often of a costly nature, it might be supposed that the teaching obtainable is, for practical purposes, everywhere identical; yet I do not think it is. If I were asked to advise a student on the choice of a training institution, I should need to take several points into consideration. The curriculum of each of our examinations ensures a measure of standardisation so far as lines of study are concerned: ought educationists to go further and demand that methods of study should also be standardised? I confess I am not in favour of pressing the intellect into a mould. Method should be the servant, not the master, of teacher and student alike.

### Aspirin and Its Dangers

Your abstract of a study by Dr. Hamill of the toxic effects of aspirin (p. 527) should be studied by every pharmacist in business. With the increasing use of this chemical as a means of suicide, advice from the nearest chemist in a case of aspirin poisoning may at any time become a matter of urgency. In addition, the closing sentences of the abstract, dealing with

idiosyncrasy, are equally valuable, and have a secondary application to overdosing. It must be remembered that every medicinal substance fails, with some patients, to produce the expected effect. I am in touch with a person in whom a small dose of aspirin produces nausea leading to vomiting; and I remember a man who, before aspirin appeared in our materia medica, noted an adverse effect whenever he took phenacetin for headache. This valuable survey of the subject cited in your abstract should be brought to the notice of the Poisons Board. We all know what happened when an attempt was made to induce the Departmental Committee of 1926 to recommend restrictions on the sale of this not entirely innocuous substance; but it is possible that wiser counsels may prevail if the matter is raised with the body now responsible.

### Truth In Art

As a frequent visitor to the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts during a good many years, I read your report of the current show (p. 511) with the more interest in that I have grown a little tired of the tramp round the extensive galleries. Your reference to "a green poison bottle accurately depicted," and to a meat extract bottle "clearly recognisable" for what it was, suggested a train of thought that I was unwilling to cease pursuing. Without attempting to meddle too far with these high matters, I may remark that to some artists the "accurate" painting of anything appears to be a heresy. Cézanne is reported as having said; "I do not reproduce nature; I represent it." This doctrine may account for some of the remarkable illustrations one sees—I have selected a mild term—purporting to show pharmacy interiors. The stoppers of the gold-labelled bottles are of shapes and sizes that never were on sea or land; the contents of the counters suggest a jumble sale; and the proprietor has the air of a village idiot. Many of your readers will remember the engraving of the laboratory of John Bell & Co.'s shop in Oxford Street circa 1842, reproduced as an inset in your Annual Special Issue in 1933: I have heard on good authority that the picturesque disorder introduced by the artist occasioned serious disapproval among those whose fortunes were at the time bound up with the prosperity of this well-known business. Where, then, shall we look for truth in art? Realising that friends of mine who paint talk in a language differing from common speech, I leave my question with the erudite.

# Imperial and Foreign News

### Australia

A.P.F. AND B.P.C.—A degree of rivalry between the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary and the British Pharmaceutical Codex as standard works for Australian pharmacists has been settled on an agreed basis between the Australian and New Zealand Association of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Many Australian pharmacists had taken exception to a statement in the preface to the B.P.C., 1934, that "special attention" was given "to the requirements of those practising in the British Dominions" as no attempt had been made, it was claimed, to ascertain the suitability of any Codex preparation to Australian conditions. In the State of Victoria the B.P.C. had been supplanted as a standard by the A.P.F., and in March 1937 the A.P.F. editor (Mr. H. Finnemore) had written to the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain that this was a "logical position that each State would try to bring about." Certain suggestions were made in England to meet Australian objections against co-operation in revising the Codex, and in July, 1938, Mr. Finnemore met Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary, Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. C. E. Corfield (editor, B.P.C.), and Mr. H. Skinner (chairman, B.P.C. committee) in London, when it was urged that the committee had full sympathy with the viewpoint of Australian pharmacists so far as the formulary section of the Codex was concerned, but that as the Formulary made use of drugs complying with B.P.C. standards, there was no inconsistency in Australians assisting in the revision of these standards. The Australian and New Zealand Association has approved the setting up of a committee to work on these lines.

### South Africa

Conference.—The seventeenth annual conference of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa was opened in Cape Town, on April 11, by the mayor of Cape Town. In his address the mayor spoke of the need for stricter control of the sale of dangerous drugs and medicines in South Africa. This, he said, had been urged by the A.P.S. for many years, and there could be no doubt that it was in the public interest that the handling of dangerous drugs and medicines should be concentrated in qualified hands. The president (Mr. W. E. Hodson), presenting his annual report, referred to the opening of chemists' shops on Sunday mornings. In various localities chemists had agreed among themselves not to open on Sunday chemists had agreed among themselves not to open on Sunday mornings, but in Johannesburg it had been impossible to come to an agreement, and relief could only be expected from an amended Shop Hours' Ordinance, which it was hoped would be passed this year. In reply to a resolution suggesting standardisation of "Dutch" medicines, the Pharmacy Board stated that steps would be taken at the first opportunity to legislate in the matter. Members induce the Government to legislate in the matter. Members would be conversant through the daily Press, he went on, with the latest news regarding the petition of a herbalist to Parliament. (This refers to a request from a Transvaal herbalist to secure recognition for himself and similar qualified practitioners under the Medical Act, by means of a register of herbalists.) The matter was discussed at length in the House of Assembly, which decided, although the Minister of Public Health was opposed to giving any Governmental approval to herbalists, to refer the matter to a Select Committee, the findings of which have still to be published. Mr. Hodson said that the introduction of No. 14 of the Pharmacy Board's rules of conduct, which prohibits association between a chemist and any unregistered person diagnosing or professing to diagnose disease, did not seem to have curtailed the herbalists' activities. The executive was investigating the extent of the association," "association," if any, between chemists and herbalists, and would report to the Board. On the second day of the con-ference a resolution urging that herbs should not be sold by unqualified people was passed unanimously. The conference also instructed the executive to investigate sick-benefit-society dispensing and report to the next conference. At its concluding session the Conference resolved: That this congress favours the total abolition of the giving of Christmas gifts of any in-trinsic value, and that this be brought to the notice of the Associated Societies and the various Chambers of Commerce and similar bodies. A resolution: That the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies take all possible steps to eliminate the

"money-back" guarantee method of advertising patent and proprietary medicines, since this frequently interferes with the goodwill towards the chemist where such guarantee does not affect the quality, but where the remedy is guaranteed to perform a specific function, such as reducing or increasing weight, was passed, and the Conference further decided to "enlist the co-operation of the medical and journalistic professions in an endeavour to put an end to the appearance in the lay Press of notices relating to new remedies when such remedies should not be used by members of the public except under medical supervision." It was agreed that steps should be taken to ensure that chemists and druggists in the rural districts should be given the same opportunities for Government supply and dispensing as chemists in the larger towns, and it was decided that, as it is an offence under the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act for a registered person to make excessive charges for services rendered or articles supplied, the Pharmacy Board should be requested to investisupplied, the Pharmacy Board should be requested to investigate and give a ruling as to whether the present A.P.S. scale of charges is excessive. On a motion by the Transvaal delegates, it was agreed that, "owing to the increased number of chemists and druggists in the country districts, and the greater availability of patent, proprietary and 'Dutch' medicines through specially trained channels, storekeepers within a five-mile radius of a chemist and druggist should not be issued with a patent medicine licence." The Conference decided that steps should be taken to stop the use of direct telephones because steps should be taken to stop the use of direct telephones be-tween pharmacies and doctors' consulting rooms, as this practice circumvented the rule of the Pharmacy Board prohibit-ing consulting rooms in chemists' shops. It was agreed that the Pharmacy Board should be requested to make rules providing that no chemist and druggist should: (a) employ any persons for the purpose of touring for business on his behalf;
(b) make any arrangements with a business not carried on as a pharmacy to act as a depôt for receiving prescriptions. Mr. F. G. Mansfield, Transvaal, was elected *President* for the ensuing year. Pietermaritzburg was chosen as the venue for the next Conference.

### Sweden

Shortage of pharmacists.—To cope with a shortage of dispensers in Sweden the Ministry of Health, in response to repeated applications, has granted permission for the engagement of ninety students as assistants during the summer months. By this means it is hoped to enable proprietors of pharmacies to reduce the present excessively long working hours.

### United States

Price-cutting device.—A correspondent reports that an American druggist, in order to cut prices, recently advertised that he would sell certain fixed-price products on what amounted to an instalment plan. Under this, the customer wanting, say, a nationally advertised tooth-paste retailing at 39 cents was asked to pay 29 cents down and was given a bill for the remaining 10 cents, payable at the end of the month. No attempt was made to collect the balance, but if the customer called in and paid it so much unexpected profit resulted. The scheme was discontinued under threat of drawing the attention of certain trade organisations to the practice.

Pharmacopæia Convention.—The several bodies entitled under the United States Constitution to be represented on the Pharmacopæial Convention have been invited to appoint three delegates and three deputies to the Convention due to meet in Washington, D.C., on May 14, 1940. The Convention for the Revision of the Pharmacopæia decides the principles under which the Pharmacopæia is to undergo revision; elects officers, a Board of Trustees to manage administrative, legal and financial matters, and a committee of revision, all to serve until the next Revision Convention meets. The committee of revision is composed of fifty elected members. Seventeen are doctors of medicine, representatives of clinical medicine, pharmacology, serology, therapeutics, etc.; the other thirty-three members belong to pharmacy and allied sciences, and include representatives of dispensing aud manufacturing pharmacy, inorganic and organic chemistry, botany, pharmacognosy, biological assay, etc.

# Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

E. A. Shipton, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a pharmaceutical chemist carried on by Mrs. R. M. Shipton at 102 Wheeler Street, Birmingham.

Kemo Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: 147 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

MINCHIN & OVER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, herbalists, etc. Cyril C. Minchin, Norcot Farm, Norcot Road, Tilehurst, Reading, director.

CARMELIA CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. Solicitor: J. M. Machover, 3-4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

NUTONA, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of merchants and dealers in herbal and other vegetable products, etc. Herbert Barritt, 4 Priestwell, Todmorden, Yorks, director. R.O.: Glen Laboratories, Otley Road, Shipley, Yorks.

WILLIAM BROWN (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, etc. John M. Lever, Downsview, North Avenue, Southdean, near Bognor Regis, director. R.O.: Kings College Road, Hampstead, N.W.

AVENUE TRADING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in patent medicines and remedies of all kinds, etc. Eric Bradburn and Mrs. Margaret E. Bradburn, both of 8 Grange Avenue, Flixton, Lancs, directors.

ROBERTSON BRUCE & Co. (LIVERPOOL), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paints, varnishes, soap boilers, etc. Arthur Edge, 25 Warwick Drive, Wallasey, director. R.O.: 3 and 5 Lydia Ann Street, Liverpool.

A. R. Chex & Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £400. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Gertrude D. Spooner, c/o Fellows, 160 Byres Road, Glasgow, W.2, director, R.O.: 192 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Dunedin Chemical Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturing and analytical chemists formerly carried on at Royal Park Place, Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, as Dunedin Chemical Company. The first directors are not named.

E. B. Strutt, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by Joseph Freeman Strutt at 22 High Street, Saltley, Birmingham. Joseph F. Strutt (permanent managing director), 589 Washwood Heath Road, Ward End, Birmingham, 8.

British Iodine Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail chemists, smelters and refiners of ores, manufacturers of iodine and iodised products, etc. Edward N. Dexter, 10 Old Jewry, E.C., director. R.O.: Russell House, Adelphi, W.C.2.

British Beautifying Products, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £2,500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, soaps, perfumes, hair dyes, powder puffs and receptacles, etc. Milan Karjankovic, 11 Park Lane, W.1, director. R.O.: 1 Coulson Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

Alfred Peters & Sons, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business as manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of surgical, dental, optical, aural, chemical and scientific instruments, etc. Alfred Peters, 35 Meadow Bank Avenue, Nether Edge, Sheffield, director. R.O.: Fargate House, 21 Fargate, Sheffield 1.

Scientific Processes, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of vermin and insect destroyers and fumigators, manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, gases and gas pumps used in connexion with the destruction of vermin and insects, etc. Arthur D. Newman, 70 Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.3, director.

MEDICAL APPARATUS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturing and selling medical appliances formerly carried on by A. J. Pongracz at Berlin, Germany, as Pneumotechnik. Alfred J. Pongracz, John R. Aird and Edward J. Barnard, 3 Gosvenor Road, Orpington, directors.

ABORTULIN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, agents for and dealers in all kinds of medicines and chemical and other preparations for veterinary use, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. Solicitors: Stephenson Harwood & Tatham, 16 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Odo-Mento, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in pharmaceutical remedies and preparations, pastes, powders, soaps, toilet and other preparations, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. Solicitors: Stannard Bosanquet & Michaelson, 19 Eastcheap, E.C.3.

"CHEMILIM" MANUFACTURING Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital floo. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in patent and proprietary medicines, chemical compounds and preparations, etc. Edward O. Beck, "Eirene," Buxton Lane, Caterham, Surrey, director. R.O.: Hamilton Chambers, 47-8 Berners Street, W.1.

Cyclo Solvents & Chemicals, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals of all kinds and chemists' sundries, manufacturers of essential and vegetable oils, drugs, gums, etc. May A. Abbott, 105 Cheapside, E.C., secretary. Dr. Ludwig Schon is permanent managing director (address not given).

London & Lancashire Chemical Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To acquire the business of (I) a soap and chemical manufacturer carried on by Michael O'Callaghan at Townley Works, Gibbon Street, Bradford Road, Manchester; (2) a wholesaler and retailer of soaps and perfumes carried on by him at 24 Faulkner Street, Manchester, as The London & Lancashire Chemical Co. Michael O'Callaghan, Lyndon, Oakfield, Ashton-on-Mersey, director.

CRIGGLESTONE PHARMACY, LTD.—Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that there will be a meeting of the creditors of the above-named company at the offices of Messrs. Wilmshurst & Kaye, Market Place, Huddersfield, on May 22.

### Private Arrangements

**Robert N. Baird,** Aitkenhead Road, Glasgow, chemist. The creditors herein were called together recently at Glasgow, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing liabilities of  $\pounds$ 026 6s. Iod. The assets totalled £158 7s. 6d. From that amount had to be deducted £19 9s. 9d. for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £138 17s. 9d., or a deficiency of £487 9s. Id. The estate showed an apparent dividend of 4s. 5d. in the £, subject to the expenses of realisation. The creditors resolved that the estate should be realised under a trust deed in favour of Mr. Markson. accountant. with a committee.

H. W. Walker, trading as Dunckley & Co., 116 Lansdowne Road, London Fields, London, E.8, chemists' sundriesman. A meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing ranking liabilities of £733 9s. 1d. After allowing £11 5s. 11d. for preferential claims, the net assets were £251 16s. 7d., or a deficiency of £481 12s. 6d. An offer was submitted of a composition of 2s. in the £, which was not accepted, and the creditors decided that a deed of assignment should be executed in favour of Mr. Parkin S. Booth, of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., with a committee.

Bankruptcy.—H. C. Vyse, 9 Apsley Villas, Manningham, Bradford, and 227 Wrose Road, Wrose, Bradford, chemist.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

### Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. on May 9, Sir Thomas Robinson (president) in the chair. Other members of the Council present were Messrs. P. C. Cahill, F. J. Fitzpatrick, C. Cremen, P. A. Brady, P. Brooke-Kelly, J. Gleeson, B. P. Hickey, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Messrs. J. V. McKeever, J. A. O'Rourke, M. J. Parkes, T. C. Scott, and J. K. Whelehan.

### CURRESPONDENCE

Mr. John J. Gaynor (law adviser) wrote informing the Council that a prosecution for assaulting an inspector of the Society was heard before Mr. Reddin, District Justice, at Rathfarnham District Court on April 21. Defendant was fined £2, with £2 2s. costs.

The Department of Local Government and Public Health wrote notifying the Council that the period of office of the Advisory Committee appointed under the Therapeutic Substances Act would expire on July 31, and requesting the Council to make arrangements to appoint a representative on the new Committee which would come into office on August 1. It was decided to have the matter of appointing a representative to the new Advisory Committee put on the agenda for the next meeting of the Council.

The following letter was read from the Department of Industry and Commerce: "I am directed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce to state that the Industrial Research Council have under consideration the commercial possibilities of Irish-grown medicinal plants, and in that connexion are anxious to obtain, if possible, information on the approximate size of the home market for the more important drugs, and, in particular, digitalis, henbane, stramonium, belladonna and valerian. The Minister would greatly appreciate any information on this matter which you may be able to furnish to him for the consideration of the Council."

Mr. Brooke-Kelly said a few years ago they asked for this information themselves from the Government, but the reply they received discouraged them from asking for it again.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: They gave us no information.

Mr. Cahill said he thought Dr. Sean Foley went into this matter very closely with the Department of Agriculture, and supplied all this information to the Minister, Dr. Ryan, about

THE REGISTRAR (Mr. J. J. Kerr) said he thought the information the Department of Industry and Commerce were looking for was not the commercial possibilities of growing these plants here, but the commercial demand. Some of the leading wholesale houses might be able to help in this matter.

Mr. Scott suggested that the letter be referred to the Wholesale Section of the Irish Drug Association, and this course was agreed upon.

### REGISTRATION ITEMS

The following who submitted matriculation certificates were granted preliminary registration: Misses K. Cosgrove and E. C. Murphy; Messrs. P. F. Farrell, D. P. Smith, and G. F. O'Halloran.

The following changes of address were notified: Miss B. A. Traynor, M.P.S.I., from Belturbet, co. Cavan, to Medical Hall, Kingscourt, co. Cavan; Mr. J. F. Courtenay, M.P.S.I., from 6 Bridge Street, Bandon, co. Cork, to Nutgrove Park, Gilford Road, Sandymount, Dublin; Mr. T. Quigley, M.P.S.I., from Lacken, New Ross, co. Wexford, to Templeshannon, Enniscorthy, co. Wexford; Mr. G. W. Irwin, L.P.S.I., from 44-46 North Lotts, Dublin, to 42-44 Great Strand Street, Dublin.

### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES AND EXAMINERS

Miss M. B. Heraty and Mr. P. T. Callanan were elected members of the Society.

The following were nominated for membership: Miss S. Deakin, The Pharmacy, Drumcollogher; Mrs. A. Farrell, The Medical Hall, Ballyjamesduff; and Mr. M. D. Walsh, 15 Ulster Street, Phibsboro, Dublin.

The Pharmaceutical Licence certificates of the following were then signed and sealed: Miss Brigid Brogan, Messrs. James Connell, Michael A. Duffy, P. Fanning, Michael L. Walsh, Misses Rose, J. Marquess and Bridget A. O'Dwyer.

The reports of the House and the Certificates and Declara-

tions Committees were submitted and approved.

The examiners reported on the results of the recent Licence and Assistants' examinations. For the Licence examination it was stated that thirty-six candidates presented themselves, of which number ten passed. One lady candidate passed with honours, taking silver-medal marks. For the Assistants' examination, this is the property of t nation thirty-seven candidates entered and fourteen passed.

### DEATHS

THE REGISTRAR reported on the deaths of R. Andrew, Ph.C., W. T. Turner, Ph.C., M. R. Whitla, L.P.S.I., and G. V. Harris, R.D.

### B.P. ADDENDUM AND SCHOOL CURRICULUM

MR. BROOKE-KELLY, at the conclusion of the business, said they had made the B.P. Addendum official, but he did not know if they had made the appropriate changes in the curriculum of their schools to bring it into accord with the Addendum. The matter was one, he thought, which should be dealt with by their Schools Committee. After some discussion, Mr. Brooke-Kelly agreed to co-operate with the Registrar and the schools' staff to have the curriculum revised for the next issue of the Calendar so as to bring it into conformity with the

### PHARMACISTS IN THE ARMY

The question of the supply of qualified pharmacists to act as dispensers in the Volunteer Force and the Regular Army was raised by Mr. Brooke-Kelly and Mr. O'Rourke in connexion with the recent radio address given by the Minister for

Defence and the advertisements which appeared in the Press.

After discussion it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. FitzPATRICK, seconded by Mr. HICKEY, to send a deputation to
interview the Minister for Defence on the matter.

The following were appointed members of the deputation: The president, the vice-president (Mr. P. C. Cahill), Messrs. B. P. Hickey, C. Cremen and J. A. O'Rourke.

### New Books

Lowry, T. M., C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., and Cavell, A. C., B.A., B.Sc. Intermediate Chemistry. 8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}. Pp. 876. Illustrated. 12s. 6d. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. [This is the second edition of the late Professor Lowry's and Mr. Cavell's comprehensive textbook of chemistry intended for intermediate and higher school certificate examinations. New sections have been added on the cate examinations. New sections have been added on the electrochemical series and adsorption indications. Experiments, especially in the organic section, have been extensively altered by the insertion of fuller and improved details.]

Stock Exchanges, London and Provincial. Pp. 590. 20s. Ten-year record of prices and dividends, compiled by Fredc. C. Mathieson & Sons, 16 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2. [Records of the highest and lowest quotations and the short copitals for the year 1020 to 1028 or available. tions and the share capitals for the years 1929 to 1938 are available for immediate reference of, amongst others, banks and discount companies, breweries, British funds and stocks, railways, a comprehensive range of commercial companies, corporation and county stocks, Dominion and Colonial railways, financial trusts, foreign corporation stocks, foreign railways, Indian Government stocks, securities and railways, insurance companies, mines and oils, rubber and tea, telegraph and telephone, tramways and waterworks. This is the thirty-first issue of the publication, which has become a standard book of reference in the publication of the pu ence in financial circles. It should also be of practical assistance to payers of surtax and to those who may be entitled to incometax relief.]

# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

### Ninety-Eighth Annual Meeting, London, May 17

The ninety-eighth annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held at the Society's headquarters, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.2, on May 17. There was a good attendance. The president (Mr. Thomas Guthrie) was accompanied at the table by the vice-president, Mr. Walter Deacon; secretary (Mr. H. N. Linstead); and the secretary, North British Branch (Dr. Joseph Tait).

### The President's Address

The President: I have first of all to welcome the members who have given up their time to be present at this ninety-eighth annual meeting of the Society. It should be the last annual meeting but one that we shall hold in the present building. We all hope that nothing will arise to prevent the hundredth annual meeting taking place in our new headquarters. In moving the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts it is customary for these to be taken as read. Are you in agreement? (Agreed.)

The Report sets out in detail the activities of the Society during 1938. There is no need for me to go over the ground

again, and I propose to pick out one or two of the important items for comment and to bring up to date certain events dealt with in the Report only up to December 31 last.

The paragraph headed "Registration" records a further increase in the total membership of the Society. On December 31 we had 24,190 members, which is a record. The same paragraph records a increase of reach records. graph records an increase of 162 in the number of pharmacies in Great Britain. From one point of view the progressive increase in membership is a matter for satisfaction. But from the economic point of view both the figures I have quoted mark a continuance of the competition within pharmacy which has been so marked a feature of the last ten years. The figures do indicate, however, a slowing down of the rate of increase and demonstrate that the measures taken by the Council to select more rigorously those who are to come into pharmacy are having their effect.

The paragraphs dealing with examinations, education, the Society's college, the libraries and museum record a steady continuance of our activities in those departments and call for no special comment from myself.

### Co-operative Societies and the 1933 Act

The paragraph headed "Legal" contains a reference to the High Court decision in the case of the Hygienic Stores, Ltd., versus Coombes, and to the negotiations following that decision which have taken place between the Society, the Home Office, and the co-operative societies. I need not go over the ground again because recently you will have seen in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" the text of a memorandum which the Council have sent to the Home Office. In this they have emphasised the reasons why no alteration of the law is called for as the result of the decision. They have pointed out that co-operative societies, like any other trader who decides to carry on business under the Pharmacy Acts, have no claim for preferential treatment, and have it in their power to conduct their businesses in accordance with the law under the same conditions of the trade of the decision of the law in the tions as any other trader. A final decision on this point cannot now be long delayed.

The next paragraph refers to the Benevolent Fund, and 1 would earnestly commend to every member who makes an annual contribution to that fund the very simple machinery whereby that fund is able to obtain the income tax of which that contribution is the net amount. All that you have to do in order to increase the value of your contribution by well over one quarter is to ask the Society to send you a deed of covenant. By signing this deed you agree to pay your annual subscription for seven years, and the Society then undertakes the necessary negotiations to obtain the tax from the Inland Revenue Commissioners. I urge every member to apply for one of these forms.

The Report next deals with finance. You will see that in 1938 there was a substantial decrease in income largely due to the fact that no new edition of the Codex or Extra Pharmacopæia was issued during 1938. The decrease of income is accompanied by a decrease in expenditure, details of which are recorded in the Report.

### GIFTS FOR NEW BUILDING

In present circumstances, with our commitments over the new building, finance is the main governing factor which determines our activities. To obtain the total of £350,000 which is needed to complete the new headquarters adequately we have still to secure a substantial sum either by gifts, loan or by an increase in the retention fees. If the response which we have hitherto received is continued I see no reason why an increase in fees should be necessary. I am myself a believer in the voluntary system in these matters because where you have gifts freely given you have enthusiasm and interest. The time has come when the Council will have to decide how some of the more substantial gifts are to be permanently acknowledged, and as there has been some discussion among members throughout the country on this matter it will be appropriate for me to tell you what are my own views. They are these:—
First, the Council on behalf of you who are members of the

Society must retain complete freedom to decline a gift which,

for whatever reason, they feel the Society should not accept.

Second, the naming of a room after a donor should be avoided, although I would not place an absolute prohibition upon naming a room in memory of some member of the Society who in his time rendered an outstanding service to pharmacy.

Third, where the whole of a room or laboratory with its equipment had been provided by a donor it seems to me no more than a just recognition of his generosity that the donation should be recorded in some simple way by an inscription appropriate to the decoration of the room.

Fourth, these matters ultimately come down to a question of good taste and good sense. No hard and fast rule can be made to fit every case, and I feel that members of the Society must in this matter be prepared to rely upon the discretion of their Council, whose interest in maintaining the prestige of the Society is no less than is the interest of every member.

I sincerely trust that there will be general agreement that the matter should be left to the Council to be dealt with along these lines. It is only if they have reasonable freedom that the Council can pursue their approaches to benefactors, and without substantial benefactions either the building must be left incomplete or the retention fee must be increased.

### TRIBUTE TO TREASURER

Setting aside the financing of the new building the accounts of the Society show a satisfactory state of affairs, and the substantial reductions in expenditure which have been achieved are a testimony to the careful administration of the Society's affairs by the Council and its Committees and by the staff. In this connection I must express, on behalf of my colleagues, the deep obligation which they and the whole of the Society are under to our treasurer, Mr. Neathercoat. We have in him a man of exceptionally wide experience and knowledge, and he has placed these unreservedly at the Society's disposal. There are few members of the Society who could fill that difficult and important post so adequately and with so comprehensive a knowledge of the complicated problems involved.

### ORGANISATION

The paragraph headed "Organisation" records another year of activity in local organisation and the gradually increasing participation of our members through the Branches in the activities of the Society. The variety of subjects now being dealt with at the Branch representatives' meeting gives evidence of this. Through this meeting, through the secretaries' meeting at the Conference, through the many resolutions passed by the Branches at their meetings during the year, and through the comments expressed at annual meetings the Council have ample opportunities of keeping themselves informed of the opinion of members throughout the country. This increasing interest is all to the good, and the more that members and Branches come to grips with the problems with which pharmacy is confronted at the present day the better. It is only by so doing that they can properly appreciate the difficulties, and the reason why the Council as the ultimate executive body of the Society may have on occasion to take a course of action which may be contrary to the views expressed by individual members of the Branches.

I should like to make some allusion to the seventy-fifth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, if only to repeat our expression of gratitude to the civic authorities of Edinburgh and the members of the local Branch for the most hospitable reception, in accordance with the highest traditions of Scotland, which they accorded to visitors. As you well know, the next meeting is to be held in Birmingham, after an interval of thirty-three years; from what I hear of the preparations which our Birmingham friends are making, I can prophesy with certainty that the seventy-sixth annual meeting will not be less fruitful of good results and not less enjoyable than was the Edinburgh Conference.

In the same section of the Report there is a reference to the Committee of Inquiry. Those responsible for its progress have done their utmost to complete the work during this year, but it now seems that a final report cannot be prepared in time for the Birmingham Conference. The analysis of the very large number of questionnaires which have been returned has proved an immense task, and it has been felt best not to scamp it, but to make the fullest possible use of this unique collection of information. The Committee are preparing what I hope will be a reasonably full report for the Birmingham Conference, and they should be able to complete their final report for publication before the end of this year.

cation before the end of this year.

The Society's house I have discussed when dealing with the finances of the Society. Here I need only add that it has been most gratifying for those responsible for this great project to find so much interest and enthusiasm among members all over the country. Branches are organising local appeals, the Welsh appeal is being pressed forward with typical Welsh enthusiasm, and the Scots have now developed the machinery for their national appeal. The future generations of our members will have cause to be grateful for all the enthusiasm which is being so freely given to the appeal.

### PUBLIC SERVICES

We now come to a section headed "Public Services," which reflects something of the spirit of the times in which we are living. It records the Society's efforts to secure an adequate army pharmaceutical service, and what is to be done by members of the Society in air-raid precautions. It is appropriate that on both these matters and on conscription I should offer a few comments.

It is generally known that the Society has been actively concerned since 1919 with effecting an improvement in the army pharmaceutical service. The members have hardly appreciated pharmaceutical service. the immense amount of work that has been done and the various methods of approach that have been tried. Many direct approaches have been made to the Army Council, the interest of successive Directors-General of the Army Medical Services has been secured, debates have been arranged in Parliament and public opinion has been educated by various means. Nevertheless, the Army Council has remained obdurate and their present policy has been stated in words to this effect: pharmaceutical service as it is now organised for the Army cannot utilise the complete services of a pharmacist. Army is glad to have the services of pharmacists, but it can only use them as dispensers. That is the official attitude at the present time. It is unsatisfactory, and the Society is still pressing for reform. We believe that there is scope in the Royal Army Medical Corps for the employment of pharmacists in responsible posts in the quarter-masters' branch, where the general control of medical stores would be in their hands. Nevertheless, in the present state of world affairs it is impossible for the Society to advise its members against offering their services as pharmacists in the Territorial Army, where it is understood that a limited number can be employed, and where the rank of sergeant will be granted.

From the earliest days of launching of the Air-Raid Precautions scheme the Government, in agreement with the Society, have advised pharmacists that their most valuable place was to remain in their pharmacies and to maintain a normal pharmaceutical service for the public in their neighbourhood. This advice is now reinforced by the publication of the schedule of reserved occupations in which pharmacists are included without limit of age. The effect of this is that they are required to join

one of the defence services as pharmacists or to remain in their civilian employment. In the event of their taking the second course they are to accept such part-time A.R.P. work only as will not interfere with the performance of their pharmaceutical work in the event of war. Many of our members I know feel that this is a somwhat unheroic role, and they would prefer an opportunity for far more active participation in national service work. To them I can only say that in emergencies in which every section of national life is involved they must recognise that to perform their ordinary daily work may be no less important for the welfare of the community than more conspicuous activities. It is a tribute to the value of their normal work that it should be regarded as indispensable even in times of emergency.

The introduction of compulsory military training has given rise to special problems for pharmaceutical students who find themselves between the ages of twenty and twenty-one on the verge of completing their qualification. It is obviously vital that they should not be taken from their last year of study for six months, and the Society has made representations to the Ministry of Labour that registered students should as a class be permitted either to anticipate or to postpone their training so that they should do it before the final stages of their academic work or after qualification. We have not yet received the Ministry's decision, but we are advising students in the meantime to appeal to the special tribunals which are being set up under the Act in the event of their receiving calling-up notices.

### PERSONAL RETROSPECT

To-day, after twenty-three years of membership of the Society's Council, I am retiring not only from the presidency but from the Council. In these circumstances I may be permitted for a few moments to leave the immediate subject matter of the annual report. If I look back over my pharmaceutical life I mark first and foremost a substantial increase in the material prosperity of the average chemist and druggist in business. I admit that his opportunities for securing a livelihood solely from the practice of pharmacy have decreased. But in spite of competition it must be admitted that the circumstances of the ordinary member of the Society are far less precarious to-day than they were fifty or more years ago. National Health Insurance has something to do with this, and probably the greatest single factor has been the establishment of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. If may have brought many into our calling who would not otherwise have come, but it has secured that when proprietary articles are sold a reasonable profit shall be available for the retailer. We cannot too often remind ourselves of the obligations which the retail section of pharmacy is under to the foresight, ability and enthusiasm of the founder of that Association, Sir William Glyn-Jones.

During my years in pharmacy I have seen substantial improvements in the conditions of work. The hours are shorter, especially for assistants, and the individual proprietor is far less tied and has greater opportunities to pursue outdoor I have seen a progressive improvement in the relationship between pharmaceutical organisations and the Government departments with which they are brought into contact. This, of course, is markedly so in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society since the passing of the Act of 1933. I have seen an increase in the collaboration between the various pharmaceutical organisations, and I can record from close personal observation the great advance that has been made in understanding and co-operation between pharmacists north and south of the Tweed. These things are improvements. There is, of course, the other side of the picture. Competition has become more strenuous; as in other callings, machinery is taking the place of the individual; the combine is becoming a strong competitor of the private trader. Nevertheless, there remain wide opportunities for the individual in pharmacy, which must always remain substantially a I think I have observed in recent years a personal calling. reflection among pharmacists of the unsettlement which forms the background of our life to-day. In so far as this is a sign of a desire on the part of members to inform themselves of our present problems and to take their part in solving them it is a welcome sign. Sometimes, however, it takes the form of urging upon the Council policies not only incapable of realisation but which show that those who advocate them have little appreciation of what is and is not politically attainable. To formulate demands is one thing, to obtain them may require years of patient work-the education of public opinion inside

and outside Parliament, persuasion of Government Departments and the advent of the appropriate time for the introduction of legislation. I have seen enough of national and pharmaceutical politics to know in this province how necessary it is to make haste slowly. We cannot too often recall the counsel given to our Society in its early days by Jacob Bell against a hot-headed engagement in political and mercenary disputes. I have enjoyed my life in pharmacy. I have valued the opportunity of serving on the Council for such a long period. I have been deeply honoured by my election as its president. I leave the Council full of satisfaction at the immense progress the Society has made in recent years and with deep confidence in its future prosperity.

Before putting the motion formally, I would like to refer to the high quality of the services of the staff It would be invidious to mention names, but, after the chief (Mr. Linstead), I would like specially to thank Messrs. Adams and Morris (the assistant secretaries), Dr. Tait, and Mr. Plowright.

I now move that the annual report and statement of accounts be adopted, and I ask the vice-president if he will formally second the motion.

Mr. W. Deacon seconded, and the motion was carried.

### Discussion

Mr. C. J. Yeates, Plymouth, drew attention to three aspects of the Society's policy and the Council's actions. The first was in regard to the code of ethics. He had been surprised to find that the Council proposed adopting a code from which they specifically excluded an item: pharmacist should not pack or supply medicated preparations to unqualified traders for purposes of sale in competition with pharmacists and should not lend his name, qualifications nor guarantee to such trading." When he read the report of the Council's decision he wondered whether members of Council were pharmacists and how, if they were, they could possibly support the idea that a code of ethics could be of any use if it did not contain such a fundamental principle as the one which the Council rejected. It was the Council's duty to take any and every action to conserve to chemists the supply of medicines. The action of the Council in rejecting this item from a code of ethics suggested that they were not sufficiently concerned with that aspect of the matter. Mr. Yeates went on to his second point. While expressing admiration for the editorship of the "Pharmaceutical Journal," he regarded the business management of it as unsatisfactory. The "Journal" was supposed to be a record of the proceedings of the Society and its Council. Why, then, was it necessary to regard it as an ordinary business proposition, having no regard for the ethics of pharmacy? It seemed to him the Society should be able to provide a record of the proceedings of the Society and its Council without aid of unethical advertisements. His third point was in regard to the standing of their qualification with the Army. He had recently been one of a deputation that interviewed the Minister for War regarding recognition of pharmacy in the Army. They were unsuccessful, but he was not surprised afterwards when he discovered that a few days before the reply was received from the War Office the Pharmaceutical Society's emergency committee for national service had been sitting; although that committee was asked to compile a register of pharmacists available for national service, he found that the committee had asked that the scope of the committee's work should be extended to include dispensers who were not chemists. He was satisfied that that action alone was more than sufficient seriously to jeopardise any chance chemists had of securing recognition of the practice of pharmacy in the Services.

MRS. A. FREKE, London, S.W., asked whether the Council would consider adjusting the method of administration of the Benevolent Fund, so that more time could be given to considering the increasing number of cases. At present, the Benevolent Fund committee sat for perhaps half-an-hour, as, although the time was not limited to this amount, certain members were compelled to leave to attend meetings of other committees. In April there had been some thirty cases, and it was therefore impossible to give proper consideration to them in the time. Fifty per cent. of the cases were from the London area, and the questioner suggested that a subcommittee of London members should be formed. A further question asked by Mrs. Freke was why it was thought advisable that the Society should be asked to wave sectional flags.

MR. W. R. BRACKENBURY noticed that no reference was made in the annual report to the subject of parliamentary repre-

sentation, and asked whether any action was proposed.

MR. J. W. BRYANT, Chiswick, inquired the number of inspectors whose salaries as given in the report totalled £6,500. Would the Council use its good offices to represent to manufacturers of proprietary medicines that the introduction of 6d. sizes would make the livelihood of pharmacists precarious?

Mr. Melling queried the items for examiners' fees and refreshments, which, he thought, were excessive, amounting to

an average of £5 per week. Mr. Edgar Jones, Brighton, stated that this was his first appearance at an annual meeting. It had been said "See Venice and die," and he thought that, after being on the Register for so many years, it was time he attended to give thanks to those who, in various capacities, had given up their time for the benefit of the craft. He would have done more in this direction but for the paragraph on medicine-stamp duty in This said that the Council was watching the the report. question; he inquired how, whether as spectators or as watchdogs. It would have been easy to have prepared a scheme that was acceptable to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it was was acceptable to the Chancellor of the Excheducy, but it was now difficult to make the Chancellor change his plans. To sit and hope for peace with passivity, said Mr. Jones, brought no peace with prosperity. Would not anybody, looking through the Society's history, think the policy had been simply to preserve existing privileges, which were nevertheless being lost one by one? He noticed the section dealing with propaganda in the report, but the "still, small voice," he said, had been so small that he had not noticed its effects. Propaganda for pharmacy should be increased.

Mr. W. Heap, Cambridge, asked two questions concerning electoral methods. Reform in the method of electing councillors, he said, had been practical politics for many years. Why had not members been informed until two years ago that such reform was contrary to the Charter? Secondly, had counsel's

opinion been taken on this matter?

MR. C. E. Wood, Willesden, criticised the report item dealing with inspectorships, on the ground that catching law-breakers was the task of the whole population and should not be paid for solely by members of the Society, who were often

victimised as a result of the inspectors' work.

Mr. Thomas Guthrie (president), replying to the various points raised, said that he was not surprised at criticism of the code of ethics. Nobody was satisfied with it. Some wanted more and some less. He could assure the questioner, however, that much time and thought had been given to the mater, and what had been issued was a minimum on which all members were agreed. He pointed out that the present code was the beginning and not the end of the matter. The "Journal," he went on, came in for perennial criticism. His view was that the "Journal" must be largely commercial, but should never descend to looking upon itself as commercial. The dividing line would, no doubt, be a fruitful source of questions for many years. Mr. Guthrie said that he had alluded to the question of army service in his address, and did not feel that he could enlarge upon the statement made. In reply to Mrs. Freke, he affirmed that the half-hour stated to be the time devoted to Benevolent Fund cases was not correct. The Committee meetings lasted one-and-a-half hours, at least, on an There was, nevertheless, much in Mrs. Freke's average. remarks to be borne in mind by the committee. There were certain difficulties in regard to a committee, with spending powers, being outside the Council, but he acknowledged the work which Mrs. Freke had herself done for many years to assist. He denied that the Council had decided on showing sectional flags, and pointed out that the Union Jack was the flag flown on each of the agreed days. Nothing special was being done at the moment in regard to parliamentary representation, but, in view of the approach of a general election, he thought Mr. Brackenbury had done good service by calling attention to this matter. Replying to Mr. Bryant, Mr. Guthrie said that the number of inspectors was nine. Their salaries were between £400 and £500 per annum and their expenses were according to a definite scale. The examination fees given were also according to scale, and he believed that it was customary for refreshments to be provided to examiners by other similar bodies. If there were any criticism implied of the Scottish examiners' costs as against the English, he would point out that the Scottish examiners did a considerable amount of work in respect of English candidates for examination. Mr.

Jones was thanked for his expressions of appreciation, and Mr. Guthrie assured him that the Council had been active on the subject of medicine-stamp duty; in fact, there was to be a special meeting on this question on that day; action was being taken in conjunction with all other pharmaceutical bodies. He was in agreement with the view that propaganda on behalf of pharmacy should increase. On the question of electoral reform, he pointed out that opinions varied tremendously, but he hoped the time would come for directing further attention to this matter. The question of inspectors and their payment resolved itself into a question whether members preferred to be inspected by fellow members of their craft or by outsiders, and he thought the majority preferred the former.

### Scrutineers and Auditors

A list of names of persons to act as scrutineers was read by the secretary and carried.

The following were elected auditors on the proposition of the president, seconded by the vice-president: Messrs. C. A. Hill, J. S. Hills, E. J. Millard, G. E. Pearson, E. A. Umney.

### Resolutions

The President then called upon Mr. W. Heap, Cambridge, to propose the motion which had been tabled in his name (see

C. & D., May 13, p. 525).

MR. HEAP offered no apology for placing his motion on the agenda, but felt that some explanation was due to members. The step he had taken was no hasty one; he had considered it twelve months earlier and had been for some years previously uneasy about the finances of the Society and the resulting policy of the Council. His reasons were, firstly, expediency; secondly, the electoral attitude of the Council on Conference resolutions; thirdly, to give expression and publicity in a constitutional manner to an opposition viewpoint; finally, to draw attention to the condition of the Society's finances, criticise the Council's policy and suggest an alternative. The Council was running a centenary appeal; there was no harm in that, but their almost panic-stricken efforts and their use of any conceivable method, ethical or unethical, to extract money from members or obtain it from any other source, were deplorable. That was one reason why he, personally, preferred the method of raising the Retention Fee. The Council's appeal had made two things clear: one was that there was no reserve of funds in emergency, and, secondly, that there was serious overcrowding at headquarters, with consequent inefficiency. What were the fruits of the Society's economies?—that the War Office, the Ministry of Health and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had in turn ignored pharmacy's claims. National advertising of proprietary-medicine manufacturers and the Select Committee on Medicine Stamp Duty had in turn ignored its claims. Public medical services had been set up without pharmacists having any part in them. Recently the joint conference of the Society and the British Medical Association had recommended doing nothing in the matter of patent medicines, partly because of heavy commitments. As alternatives to the appeal, it had been suggested that the Society's college should be scrapped. He was against this, because the educational policy of the Society was the foundation on which the welfare of members was built. Should the "Pharmaceutical Journal" be scrapped? He liked this suggestion, but actually it would result in little saving, because an alternative means of com-municating with members would have to be found. Reduction of salaries was a panic policy that was more objectionable than the appeal itself. A further loan was, he understood, not economical. Finally, the premises-registration fee could be amended, but this would fall heavily on proprietor chemists and he preferred the method of raising the retention fee. Raising the fee by the amount suggested would produce a sum of £10,000, which would ensure an adequate building and provide for certain necessary pharmaceutical reforms. He moved the first section of his resolution, but, as there was no seconder, the motion fell through. Mr. Heap withdrew the second and third sections of his resolution, and went on to the fourth.

There was no seconder to this resolution, and Mr. C. W. Hobson, Sheffield, was asked to propose the motion standing in the name of Mr. E. A. Kirman, Sheffield: "That the asterisk on the voting papers for the Council election beside the retiring members' names shall be deleted."

MR. J. F. HARRIS, Northampton, seconded.
MR. E. NEVILLE BROWN, South-West London, inquired whether the Council was bound by the decision of the meeting.

THE PRESIDENT replied that while the Council would not be bound by the decision, it would be compelled to pay attention to it. On being put, the motion was defeated.

### Council Election Result

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at the adjourned meeting at. 6.30 p.m. He announced that the number of voting papers issued was 25,422, of which 10,700 were returned, including 67 disallowed and 28 late, leaving 10,605 valid papers. The voting was as follows:-

		 6,007
		 5,987
		 5,876
	•••	 5,714
		 5,489
r		 5,431
		 4,964
		 4,387
		 3,719
		 3,619
		 3,560
		 3,247
		 2,203
	 r	 r

THE PRESIDENT declared the first seven elected, and read the names of the Council as now constituted. He moved a vote of thanks to the scrutineers, to which the chairman briefly replied. Mr. W. Deacon proposed a vote of thanks to the president. Mr. J. F. McNeal seconded, and the President replied.

### Council Meeting

A special meeting of the Council was held on May 17, the president in the chair. There were also present the vice-president (Mr. W. Deacon), and Messrs. H. M. Hirst, W. S. Howells, Mrs. J. K. Irvine, Messrs. G. R. Knox Mawer, A. R. Melhuish, J. F. McNeal, E. E. Peck, P. F. Rowsell, H. Skinner, H. W. Wallis, F. G. Wells and J. C. Young. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Antcliffe, Jack, Davis, Franklin, Sir Walter Langdon-Brown and the treasurer (Mr. E. T. Neathercoat).

### STUDENT-ASSOCIATES

The following five persons were elected as student-associates: Diaper, G. E., Ipswich; Hill, Norman, Wigan; Pearce, P. D., Bridgwater; Sampson, B., Whitstable; Sweatman, K., Ludlow.

### REGISTERS

The names of seven persons were restored to the Registers of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists. Authority was given for the names of 450 persons who had not paid the retention fee for 1939 to be removed from the Registers of Chemists and Druggists and Pharmaceutical Chemists. The secretary reported that the list included the names of 108 persons who had notified their intention to resign. Authority was also given for the removal of the addresses of 266 premises on which the retention fee for the year 1939 had not been paid.

### Annual General Meeting

The Council approved the order of business for the annual general meeting.

### TRIBUTE TO RETIRING PRESIDENT

A tribute was paid to the retiring president (Mr. T. Guthrie) by Mr. W. Deacon (vice-president), who said this was the last opportunity members of Council would have of saying in public how they felt about their retiring president. The Council wished to pay tribute to him for what in his twenty-three years of service on the Council he had done for pharmacy as a member of Council, as treasurer, vice-president and president.

THE PRESIDENT, in reply, said he felt keenly that this would be the last time he would not only preside at the Council meeting but take his place at the Council table. He thanked the vice-president and members of Council for their good wishes.

# Strengthening the C.F. Scheme

At a well-attended meeting of the Sheffield Branch of the National Pharmaceuical Union on May 9, Mr. C. W. Hobson in the chair, Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst (a member of the N.P.U. Executive) dealt at some length with the future of the Chemists' Friends scheme in an address on "N.P.U. Activities—Your Part and Mine." Mr. Brocklehurst said the private chemist was provided by the Union with an effective organisation similar in effect to that provided by the huge multiples for their branches and was thus enabled to compete with them and yet not lose that invaluable asset—his individuality. The growing popularity of the clearing-house scheme was due to the chemist's realising that he need not have a large number of accounts to make his participation in the scheme worth while; even paying twelve or thirteen accounts each month through the scheme would enable him to save enough each year to pay his N.P.U. subscription and so get complete defence and indemnity free of all cost. Mr. Brocklehurst mentioned some of the thirty to forty cases dealt with each month by the Chemists' Mutual Insurance department and showed the difference between ordinary insurance companies and the company that was owned and controlled by chemists themselves.

The speaker said he went on to the Executive solely because of his interest in and enthusiasm for the Chemists' Friends scheme; although he realised the importance of other N.P.U. activities, he thought the scheme stood alone in importance to the pharmacist. He wanted to impress on Sheffield chemists the necessity of adopting a more methodical attack on non-C.F. firms. It must be made as desirable as possible for manufacturers to be associated with the movement, and they should not be asked to confine goods to chemists without assurance of the support that would make this policy a sound business move. For that reason he wanted those in Sheffield who were thinking of having special trade marks and packed proprietaries to make certain that their scheme, which he admired as progressive and necessary, would not in any way interfere with the success of the C.F. scheme, which must be the primary consideration. In the same way he asked members to make it as easy as possible for chemists to support the scheme. Although all present might be prepared either to boycott a firm or to refrain from direct buying from non-C.F. firms, he did not think it fair to ask all chemists to do the same—it would be a severe strain on the average chemist, and might have an opposite effect to that intended—it might make the average supporter withdraw the little enthusiasm he had.

The abolition of the medicine-stamp duty was considered serious for chemists, and he was certain it would have the effect of strengthening retail support for the C.F. scheme. must see that recruits to the scheme were well received and had their energies rightly directed. Further, they must recognise that it would be more difficult to induce manufacturers to take up the scheme, and support of C.F. lines must be made sufficient to warrant their removing products from the field of unrestricted distribution. The ways in which such support could be given were, he considered, first, simultaneous window displays—he suggested a national programme of displays; manufacturers did not wish their products to be on display all over the country during one particular period, as the strain on their display departments was too great, but if C.F. secretaries arranged their season ahead and incorporated possibly twenty or thirty window displays and a similar number of counter displays, much greater publicity could be given. Secondly, they must see that each N.P.U. or C.F. secretary was doing his job effectively, and that the scheme did not fail through poor local organisation. Further, all chemists should give up the most prominent fixtures in their shops to C.F. He himself had a similar C.F. preparation to each non-C.F. proprietary; by taking every opportunity of making a sale he was now selling five or six times as many of certain hitherto almost unknown C.F. products as of the non-C.F. competitive preparations found in stores, paintshops and so forth. Members might object that such energies could with greater profit be put into selling one's own lines, but his own view was that it was easier (and more modest) to sing the praises of the type of firm that they had on the C.F. list than to speak of the "great technical skill and extensive laboratories" of the person whose name was above the shop. Local committees could help the scheme by arranging interviews with non-C.F. firms in the neighbourhood. Local branches could also be helpful with regard to propagate to assistants and also be helpful with regard to propaganda to assistants and juniors. Mr. Brocklehurst having then invited questions, Mr. Hobson asked what the N.P.U. was doing with regard to the abolition of the medicine-stamp duty. Mr. Brocklehurst replied that it had set up a special committee, and until some line of policy had been decided upon, he asked individual members to do nothing in the matter. Mr. Crowe then asked for C.F. alternatives to certain non-C.F. lines, and Mr. Brocklehurst suitably replied. A vote of thanks to Mr. Brocklehurst was proposed by Mr. J. Austen, seconded by Mr. H. Craven, and supported by Mr. R. Blackburn.

# Insurance Act Dispensing

### ENGLAND AND WALES

Southampton.—A special meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on May 5 to consider a proposal for the earlier closing of chemists' shops for panel dispensing during the six summer months. The Committee, by a majority, decided (subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health) to adopt amended hours of service to apply to all districts in Southampton west of the Itchen and Bitterne Park areas. The closing hours will be: Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.; Wednesday, Fridays and Saturdays, 8 p.m. The Clerk stated that out of about seventy panel chemists' shops in Southampton there were twenty-seven where insured persons could have their prescriptions made up after 7.30 p.m. if the prescription was marked "urgent" by the doctor.

West Midlands.—Recent returns of the West Midlands Joint Pricing Committee reveal that the Bureau priced 5,094,687 prescriptions in 1938, valued at £177,148. Ten years previously the figure was a million less; and in 1919 the prescriptions for the identical areas were only two and a quarter million. The cost per thousand is now 13s. 5d., the lowest on the Joint Committee's records. The frequency in the West Midlands area for the year was 3.86 per insured person, against 4.09 in 1937. The average cost per prescription was 8.4d., and the average total cost per insured person was 2s. 8.4d. Appliances disallowed during the year were 474, 108 being for eyeshades. In Coventry the net totals of patients on doctors' lists on April 1, 1938, was 98,034 (current figure, 106,552).

### SCOTI AND

**Dundee.**—The Insurance Committee has agreed to a recommendation that 3,880 insured persons in Dundee who have not selected a doctor shall be assigned to practitioners with less than 1,500 insured persons on their lists.

Glasgow.—A letter has been sent to chemists under contract with the Burgh Pharmaceutical Committee making an appeal to them all to aim at 100 per cent. accuracy. The letter stated that it was evident from the results shown by analysis that, while the quality of the drugs and chemicals was of a high standard, there had been a number of instances of carelessness. Powders had been shown to differ widely in individual weights; the sign 3 had been interpreted as an avoirdupois ounce; alkaloidal salts had been dispensed for simple alkaloids, e.g., caffeine citrate, and quantities of simple chemicals had been miscalculated or carelessly weighed. At January 1 the number of insured persons on the Insurance Committee's list was 493,423; in 1930 the corresponding figure was 447,939. The number of prescriptions dealt with was 794,470, a decrease of 32,417 compared with the previous year. The amount paid for drugs was £49,481.

Peebles County.—The number of prescriptions dispensed in the Insurance Committee's area during 1938 was 11,836, and the total amount spent on drugs was £732 17s. 6d. The number of insured persons on the Committee's list at December 31, 1938, was 6,466.

### Trade Notes

GLYCERIN is advertised in this issue by The Universal Oil

COTY FLOWER PERFUMES.—Coty (England), Ltd., Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London, W.r., announce that in addition to press advertising, their flower perfumes are to be the subject of radio programmes.

CLOISTER HERBAL TEA.—J. E. Cross & Co., Ltd., Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2, are the sole distributors of Cloister herbal tea, a Chemists' Friends line, which is the subject of an introductory offer announced on another

BUTLER & CRISPE, 80/84 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.I, have just issued their 1939 edition of their catalogue relating to proprietary medicines, perfumery, toilet goods, chemists' sundries, and so forth. Chemists who have not already received a copy of this list can obtain one on application.

EXHIBITION AT BRISTOL.—At the City of Bristol Municipal and West of England Industries Exhibition, which is to be held from September 16 to October 14, a special section is to be devoted to pharmaceutical and beauty preparations. The prospectus and plans may be obtained from the Exhibition Secretary, The Council House, Bristol, 1.

Pabyrn Glandular products.—Paines & Byrne, Ltd., Pabyrn Laboratories, Bilton Road, Greenford, Middlesex, have published a new list of their Pabyrn glandular preparations, hormones and associated products. In addition to details regarding the preparations mentioned therein, the list contains much useful general information. A copy may be obtained on application.

Arm sling.—C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Road, London, E.C.2, are the agents for the Mead arm sling shown in the accompanying illustrations. Approved by the medical profession, this sling has a number of advantages to



recommend it. For example, it can be used for either arm, the weight is carried by the shoulder and not by the neck, it is easily adjusted by a non-slipping buckle and, being made of strong gingham, it is light and washable.

Lacto-Calamine.—Crookes' Laboratories, Gorst Road, Park Royal, London, N.W.10, announce that they intend to repeat their broadcast advertisements for Crookes' Lacto-Calamine from Radio Luxemburg every Saturday morning throughout the summer. As instancing the company's support of the Chemists' Friends scheme, the announcer is to be instructed that listeners can obtain Lacto-Calamine only from chemists.

CHADE BLADES.—Chade Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 135 Shepherdess Walk, London, N.I, have recently opened in North London a factory equipped with the latest machinery for the production of razor blades which are being marketed in four qualities; special (three hole), a thin de luxe (three hole), slotted de luxe and stainless (three hole). The blades are thinner than the average of those on the market, but the manufacturers claim that these standards are the correct ones on which to build a keen and lasting cutting edge. A metal display container featuring all the Chade blades is supplied free on certain orders, and in every case attractive display cartons are available. Supplies can be obtained through the usual wholesale channels.

Yestamin.—The Yestamin Co., Burton-on-Trent, have joined the Chemists' Friends scheme, and elsewhere in this issue will be found details of bonus offers.

Omniped foot cushion.—International Foot Appliances, Ltd., 92 Baker Street, London, W.I, call the attention of chemists to the fact that there is no need for a surgical staff in order to sell Omniped foot cushions. All that is necessary is to hand over the required size to the customer. Further details together with a sale or return order form appear in the company's advertisement in this issue.

RAYFILTA.—Under this name a new non-greasy suntan jelly has been placed on the market by Belle Isle Laboratories, a new department of Milton Proprietary, Ltd., John Milton House, London, N.7. Chemists can obtain supplies through the usual wholesale channels. Rayfilta is stated to contain an ingredient which holds back the burning rays of the sun yet allows tanning rays to pass. The product is a P.A.T.A. line, it is attractively packed and is to be nationally advertised.

### Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1939, p. 342.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," May 10, 1939)

SCHEDULE IV

- STATFILE"; for photographic paper, etc. (1). By Photostat, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. 605,426.
- "ABRESENE"; for chemical products for manufactures (1). By A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., too Carpenters Road, London, E.15. 605,961.

  "Kalorafill"; for preparations for hair and skin (3). By Vines, 222 Harrow Road, London, W.2. 604,993.
- "Drim"; for detergents (3). By Villa Laboratories, Ltd., 78 Boundary Lane, Liverpool, 6. 603,406.
  "ESDEFORM"; for soaps and perfumery (3). By Sidney Charlesworth & Co., 9 Lee's Yard, Meadow Lane, Leeds, 11. 605,871.
- "Pyodin"; for pharmaceutical substances (5). By Paul Brosse, 34 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. 602,644.
- "EAZO FOOT POWDER" with device of globe with legs and arms, etc., and words "Putting the world on its feet" (word 'Eazo' and slogan disclaimed); for medicated foot powder (5). By Phil Hall, 6 Chepstow Crescent, London, W.II.
- 603,563.
  "Antinol"; for antiseptics (5). By Electrolytic Chemical Products, Ltd., Cleeve Road, Goring, Reading. 604,957.
- Perelan, 's, feature, 1999, Perelan, 's, for insecticides and fungicides (5). By Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Millhank, London, S.W.r. 604,962 (Associated).
- 'NAYLEN''; for pharmaceutical preparations, excluding those for menstrual disorders, etc. (5). By Charles E. Naylor, 44 Park Road, Pendleton, Salford, 6.
- 605,002.

  Cogene"; "Genovite"; for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, etc. (5).

  By Genatosan, Ltd., 43 Regent Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire. 604,584/5
- (Associated).

  'Strophosid"; "IPEDRIN"; for pharmaceutical and sanitary substances, etc. (5).

  By Chemical Works Formerly Sandoz, 60 Fabrikstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 605,130/258.
- "Pyractone"; for insecticides, weed- and vermin-destroying preparations (5). By Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., 20 Wharf Road, London, N.1. 605,734.
- "RODINEX"; for vermin-destroying preparations (5). By Thomas Harley, Ltd. 55 South Methven Street, Perth. 605,841 (Associated). "SULABARM"; for medicinal yeast (5). By Phillips Yeast Products, Ltd., Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10. 605,891.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," May 17, 1939)

SCHEDULE III

"ARCANCIL"; for perfumery, excluding soap (48). By Laboratoires Valdor, 50 Quai National, Puteaux (Seine), France. 586,701.

# Coming Events

Sunday, May 21

Liverpool Branch, Catholic Pharmaceutical Guild, 152 Brownlow Hill, at 3.30 p.m. Meeting.

Manchester Branch, Catholic Pharmaceutical Guild, Link Society Rooms, John Dalton Street, at 3 p.m. Meeting.

Tuesday, May 23

West Middlesex Chemists' Association, Palladium Cinema, Ealing Broadway, W.5, at 8.45 p.m. Annual general neeting.

Wednesday, May 24

Croydon Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, and Croydon Pharmacists' Association. Visit to Parke, Davis & Co.'s works, Hounslow. Coaches leave Croydon Town Hall at 12 noon and 1.25 p.m.

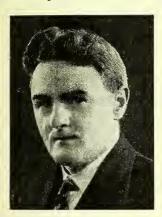
### Personalities

MR. D. DRUMMOND, M.P.S., addressed Great Yarmouth Rotary Club on the ethics of patent-medicine advertising recently.

Mr. John Wilson (W. Sutton & Co., Druggists' Sundries, London, Ltd.) has joined the board of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I.

SIR PERCY ASHLEY, K.B.E., C.B., has been appointed a member of the Import Duties Advisory Committee in succession to Sir Allan Powell, C.B.E., and Sir Donald Banks, K.C.B., is shortly to succeed Sir Sydney Chapman, K.C.B., on the committee. Mr. H. J. Hutchinson, C.B.E., has been appointed to succeed Sir Percy Ashley as secretary to the committee.

Mr. R. V. Atkins, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who was recently elected president of the district Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (C. & D., May 6, p.



MR. R. V. ATKINS

489), served his apprenticeship (which was interrupted by four years' war service) in the old-established Newcastle business of his father, a former secretary of the local Chemists' Association. He qualified in 1921 after a course at the Leicester School of Pharmacy, had a season on the French Riviera and then took various locum positions before setting up on his own account in 1923. In 1931 he and his father joined forces under the title Atkins, Ltd., of which company, since his father's death, Mr. R. V. Atkins has had control. He was local secretary of the League of ex-Service Pharmacists until its disbandment. He has been secretary and later

chairman of the Newcastle Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association, and is at present a member of the Panel Committee and of the National Pharmaceutical Union Branch Committee. Mr. Atkins has two qualified sisters, one at present in London and the younger in Sheffield, where she takes a keen interest in Branch affairs.

Mr. A. W. Killick, South London representative of Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, E., and a member of the London Golfing Society, has been elected captain of Honor Oak and Forest Hill Golf Club.

Mr. S. A. Noble, who has been elected president of the Croydon Pharmacists' Association (see p. 539), served his apprenticeship in Huddersfield, to the late Mr. R. C. Walshaw.



Mr. S. A. Noble

apprenticeship in Huddersfield, to the late Mr. R. C. Walshaw. After a period as assistant in Southsea, he qualified in 1901 from the Leeds College of Pharmacy. He had further experience in Bath (with Mr. A. C. Olds) and Sutton, Surrey (with the late Mr. W. Murton Holmes, who was at one time an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society), before purchasing his present business at the Imperial Pharmacy, Selsdon Road, South Croydon, in 1906 from the late Mr. G. S. V. Wills. He is one of the founder members of the Croydon Pharmacists' Association and this is his second period of office as president.

MR. A. H. BARNETSON, M.P.S., a member of the London Chemists' Golfing

Society and representative of Cupal, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Blackburn, won the open golf meeting at Maidenhead on May 7 on handicap with a score of 72 (76-4). His 76 was second in the scratch list.

### Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

ALLAN.—At Norwood, Mansion House Road, Glasgow, on May 7, the wife of James Allan, M.P.S., 11 Skirving Street, Glasgow, of a son.

Daniel.—At the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, on May 12, the wife of Arnold H. Daniel, M.P.S., Dukinfield, of a daughter.

### **Deaths**

Bridgwood.—On May 16, Prebendary Ernest W. Bridgwood, vicar of Forsbrook, Stoke-on-Trent. Prebendary Bridgwood was appointed chaplain to the North Staffordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1931, and has annually conducted a special service for members at Forsbrook Parish Church. He was a prominent figure at all the social functions of the Branch.

Dougall.—At Melbourne, Australia, recently, Mr. W. R. B. Dougall, chemist and druggist, formerly of Auchterarder, Perthshire, aged seventy-four. Mr. Dougall set up in business as a chemist and druggist in Auchterarder in 1887, was a member of the town council from 1899 until 1907, and left for Australia in 1908.

Harrison.—At 17 Harley Street, Hull, on May 17, Mr. G. W. Harrison, joint managing director of Lofthouse &

Saltmer, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Hull, aged seventyfour. Mr. Harrison started his career as an apprentice to the late Mr. Elijah Brackenbury, Bardney, Lincolnshire, and after two years with Corbyn, Stacey & Co., London, he went to Hull in October 1866 as a clerk and town traveller to Messrs. Lofthouse & Saltmer. He spent over forty years "on the road," during that time representing his firm over a large area and making a host of friends. In the early days the journeys were worked with horse and gig. With the advent of motor cars, Mr. Harrison was one of the first travellers in the drug trade to use a car. He was a well-known figure in his travelling days, and was as



Mr. G. W. HARRISON

welcome among his brethren of the road as with chemists. Mr. Harrison had completed fifty years' association with the business in 1936, and this event was recognised by presentations from the directors and the employees of the company. The funeral takes place on Saturday, May 20, at Holy Trinity Church at I p.m.

### Recent Wills

Mr. Peter Methven Duff, M.P.S., 143 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, W.I, who died on October 31, 1938, left estate valued at £996.

MR. EDWARD HENRY FARR, Ph.C., Uckfield, who died on January 30, left estate of the gross value of £4,699, with net personalty £805.

MR. DAVID LLOYD HOWARD, J.P., Pettitts Hall, Chigwell, vice-chairman and managing director of Howards & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Ilford, who died on February 8, left £187,790, with net personalty £178,741.

ALDERMAN FREDERICK ALBERT WILLCOCK, chemist and druggist, 40 Allen Road, Wolverhampton, a former mayor of Wolverhampton, who died on February 9, left estate of the gross value of £9,433, with net personalty £7,020.



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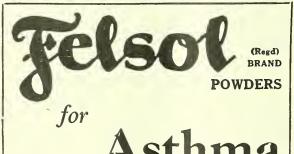
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THE

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXX

May 20, 1939

NO. 309

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### Pharmaceutical Society's Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society held on Wednesday, May 17, was noteworthy in two respects, namely, the criticisms of Mr. Yeates and the proposals of Mr. Heap regarding the raising of the retention fee. The former merit serious consideration of the Council, as there is no doubt that the majority of members do feel that the paragraph the Council omitted from the Code of Ethics is of an importance at least equal with if not greater than either of those recommended; further, it would not be an easy task to convince pharmacists that the including of "dispensers" in the Society's Emergency Register is justified and Mr. Yeates was definitely of the opinion that the proposal had been the reverse of helpful to the deputation to the Army Council. The attempt by Mr. Heap to obtain a discussion of the resolutions of which he had given notice (C. & D., May 13, p. 525) can only be described as somewhat of a fiasco. He presented them in an extremely able manner, but unfortunately no one present was willing to second them. As a result, they could not be considered by the meeting. Even had the proposals been seconded, it was evident from the conversation of those present that there would have been a considerable amount of hostile criticism, and one member, before being called to order by the chairman, was able to say he had travelled expressly from Devon in order to oppose them. Mr. Heap expressed concern over the Council's financial policy, and so far we are in agreement with him, but when he suggests raising the retention fee as a remedy, then, as stated in last week's C. & D., the matter is being tackled from the wrong direction. Apart from an employer's point of view (who has to pay a premises registration in addition to the retention fee), for an employee to have to pay £2 a year in order to obtain a situation as a registered pharmacist is out of all proportion to the remuneration he receives, and it is conceivable that such action on the part of the Council would tend to increase the number of unregistered persons now in business as drug store proprietors. It may be argued that the registered pharmacist obtains other advantages, but it is questionable whether the rank and file regard them as such. One or two speakers made some harsh criticisms regarding the official organ of the Society, but these, like certain other matters raised, Mr. Guthrie, in effect, brushed aside. As the annual meeting is the only opportunity which members have of voicing their criticisms before the President and members of the Council, it is a pity that such comments as were made were not treated with greater seriousness.

### Chemical Shipments Maintained

THE four days' national holiday in April accounts to some extent for the general decline in the trade returns for the month, but there is little doubt that the unsettled international situation was the chief cause of the totals being the lowest recorded for some time past. The only feature that may be considered at all satisfactory is that the extent of the contraction in values of merchandise of all classes continues to be greater in imports than in exports. Compared with the preceding month the April imports were down by nearly £8,000,000 and were £3,700,000 less than in April, 1938. On the four months the value of arrivals were, in round figures, £70,000,000 short of the total in the corresponding months of 1938. The decline in our outwards shipments amounted to £2,118,000 compared with April, 1938, and the loss on the four months was about £5,840,000. The national trade deficit for January-April, 1939, was £115,165,000, compared with £139,616,000 for the corresponding period of 1938.

All Classes of Merchandise	Imports	Exports of U.K. Goods	Total Exports including Re-exports
April, 1939 ,, 1938 ,, 1937 January–April, 1939 ,, ,, 1937	£ 70,084,789 73,707,229 83,004,322 288,261,578 318,552,317 312,545,218	£ 35,148,691 37,266,307 43,027,031 154,250,686 158,135,710 164,146,134	£ 39,728,564 42,276,828 50,301,518 173,096,149 178,936,235 190,175,936

Our international trade in "Chemicals, etc.," was about maintained in April, with the turnover for the four months approximately level with that of the corresponding period of 1938. Imports during the month were unusually heavy, due it is believed, to one or two arrivals of abnormal quantities of certain essential products. For the four months landings actually show an increase of roughly £800,000. This is also partly due to some shipments having been accelerated; in the later months there is likely to be a corresponding drop. Reviewing our export totals it is particularly satisfactory to find that the losses amount to only £19,000 for the month and £22,000 for the four months, compared with the 1938 figures. The credit balance for the industry so far this year stands at £2,618,000. There is little change to record in the leading sources of supply of our imports with Germany and America the outstanding shippers. Values for April and January-April, respectively, were: Germany, £321,766 and £1,342,342; United States of America, £252,422 and £978,956; Switzerland,  $\{89,162 \text{ and } \{368,914\}$ ; France,  $\{105,235 \text{ and } \{330,567\}$ ; Chile, £117,829 and £264,013; Holland, £90,673 and £236,003; Norway, £64,968 and £232,780; and Canada, £64,263 and £211,706. The leading buyers of our chemicals, etc., were: British India, £239,383 and £983,612; Australia, £148,820 and £590,682; Union of South Africa, £133,585 and £583,350; Eire, £95,781 and £379,623; United States

Chemicals, Dyes,		April		January–April		
Drugs and Colours	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
Imports Exports of U.K. manufactures Re-exports	£'000 1,322 1,814 52·3	1,833		£'000 4,911 7,357 171·9		

of America, £44,176 and £282,319; Canada, £83,910 and £281,488; New Zealand, £77,844 and £251,906; and British Malaya, £63,769 and £220,315. Our shipments to Spain for the four months totalled only £31,109, compared with £173,015 in the corresponding period of 1938, while our trade with China improved from £27,565 in 1938 to £182,000 in 1939.

The value of chemicals liable to Key Industry duty imported in the period January-March, 1939, amounted to £269,174, compared with £258,559 in the corresponding months of 1938, and £242,624 in January-March, 1937.

### Grasse Neroli Oil Crop

RATHER disturbed and unusual conditions are reported from Grasse regarding the season's neroli oil crop. The earlier reports indicated that the prospect for the flowers was good, but later on hail and heavy rain storms were stated to have caused a fair amount of damage to the trees. Even so, the flower crop is estimated at 1,300 metric tons, which is quite a fair average for recent times. Of this quantity it is stated some 800 tons are controlled by the Nerolium syndicate and the balance of 500 tons are free flowers. The price originally fixed for the flowers this season, payable by the distillers was five francs and later reduced to four francs to four francs ten cents per kilog., compared with six francs 75 cents last season. It is understood the "free" distillers have intimated that their requirements of flowers may not be much more than 350 to 400 tons this

season, which, if the yield of oil is normal, would indicate production (excluding the Nerolium) at about 350 to 400 kilog. The quantity that may be produced by the Nerolium syndicate is unspecified. The usual total annual crop of oil is in the region of 1,000 kilog.

The cut in production the report tends to suggest may be due to an unusually heavy carry-over of oil from last season. It has been known for some time that the difficulties of securing import permits for one Continental market had not been overcome and that, in consequence, a substantial parcel of last season's oil due for dispatch to this (Continental) market had been left on the distillers' hands. It is calculated that quotations for this season's oil will range from 5,000 to 5,500 francs per kilog. These prices do not correspond with those of past years when the flowers were at four francs per kilog. This year's estimated oil values are, in fact, rather dearer, due, it is stated, to the distillers concerned having agreed to use only 700 litres of water instead of 1,000 litres per 1,000 kilog. of flowers in order to leave a greater proportion than usual of absolute in the orange flower water.

### Pharmaceutical Council Election

The result of the Pharmaceutical Council Election (see p. 550) is interesting in several aspects. Not only were more voting papers issued than ever before, but the number of effective papers returned was proportionately increased and possibly greater than on any previous occasion in the Society's history. In the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 the figures were 21,763 and 9,711, 22,195 and 9,331, and 22,986 and 9,307 respectively, while this year they were 25,422 and 10,605. Among the seven members to be returned it was inevitable there should be one newcomer: actually there are two—Messrs. H. C. Shaw and F. C. Wilson, the former not only succeeding at his first attempt, but securing the third place. As was anticipated, the vice-president, Mr. Deacon, heads the poll, while Mr. McNeal is second. Both have given a great deal of time to addressing meetings of branches of the Society, and it is evident that their popularity has increased thereby. Mr. Neathercoat, who was third in the poll three years ago, has been defeated after serving on the Council for thirty years, in four of which he was president. Mr. B. A. Williams, the employees' candidate, has done extremely well, being eighth on the list. Messrs. Barrs and Laws suffered their usual fate. With the retirement from office and from the Council of Mr. Guthrie a problem will arise as to who shall invest the incoming president with the chain of office.

# Recent Research

### Oil of Phebalium Argenteum

According to Rose and Finlayson ("Journal of the Indian Chemical Society," 15, 516), the crystalline coumarin derivative previously islotted from this essential oil is now found to melt at 166°-167°, and to be identical with psoralene.

### Gold Sol Test for Bovine Mastitis

The colour reaction between casein-free milk serum and colloidal gold as a diagnostic test for bovine mastitis has been investigated by R. Aschaffenburg ("Nature," 143, 3261, p. 523). The basis of the test depends upon the percentage of casein nitrogeu falling below the normal level even in sub-clinical mastitis. Casein-free milk serum adjusted to ph 6.0–6.5 turns instantaneously to violet or blue when there is slight infection of the udder if 1 mil, is mixed with 5 mil, of red gold sol as used in Lange's gold test for cerebrospinal fluid. The colour of the gold sol remains unaffected by milk sera from healthy cows. The results of the simple and rapid test correlate closely with bacteriological findings. However, the intensity of the colour changes is not directly related to globulin content or globulin/albumin ratio, as preliminary investigations indicate that the proteose-peptone components in milk participate in the reaction.

### A New Blood Anticoagulant

Greenblatt and Sullivan (in a paper read before the American Chemical Society, April 6), have shown that an amino acid normally present in foodstuffs and liberated therefrom by digestion in the alimentary canal has a marked anticoagulant action on blood in vitro. Of twenty amino acids examined, aspartic acid was by far the most effective as an anticoagulant. Mueller and Sturgis, in 1932, found that cysteine would inhibit blood clotting but at least 25 mgm. were required for each c.c. of blood. In the present work 2 mgm. of aspartic acid, as the sodium salt, inhibits 3 c.c. of mammalian blood from clotting. In other words aspartic acid is much more effective than cysteine as an anticoagulant and in fact is as effective as if not more effective than sodium citrate. When injected intramuscularly into rabbits, at the rate of at least 33 mgm. of sodium aspartate per kilo body weight, no serious toxic results were observed. Also there was no harmful effect noted when the blood inhibited from clotting by the aspartate was re-injected into the rabbit from which it came. After injection of the sodium salt no prolongation of the bleeding time or coagulation time of the blood was observed, so the anticoagulating action of the sodium aspartate is obtained in the test tube but not in the living animal.

# The Sun as Your Salesman

HE number of pairs of sun spectacles sold in pharmacies each summer may possibly run into hundreds of thousands, but not every chemist takes advantage of eye-conscious customers to increase sales of eye-lotions. The fact that a person goes into a shop to buy sun spectacles is in itself an indication that bright light is a source of trouble and irritation to his eyes. Therefore he is prima facie a likely buyer of eye lotion if the suggestion is made to him. The writer is well aware that suggested extra purchases are not always politic or possible. The customer may be in a hurry;

are purchased in quarter-dozens or units, offer little scope in display for that very reason. Many manufacturers issue their products on cards, but it is not often one sees a convincing and striking display built up with these. A method employed by the writer, with pleasing results, is the one followed in the display illustrated on this page. This consists, in effect, of making a sort of catalogue of the sun spectacles in stock and mounting them on a large card. The lettering can be done quite simply by chemists, or their assistants, who have taken advantage of the articles on simple ticket writing that have



Arrangement of display described on this page

he may be known to be irritable; he may even look as though he cannot comfortably afford the expense; or may be an unlikely buyer for any one of dozens of other perfectly good reasons. The obvious and unexceptionable method of suggesting this extra purchase is therefore by means of a window display. Such a display should incorporate sun spectacles, eye lotion and eye baths. Displaying and selling sun spectacles is apt to be a troublesome problem, as spectacles do not lend themselves readily to display. For the chemist-optician, with his supply of special clip display-stands for spectacles, the problem is not so acute, for he can make a presentable display in which the spectacles are attractively included; but the ordinary chemist will not want to go to the expense of purchasing display stands exclusively for sun spectacles, many of which retail for as little as 9d. or 1s. 3d. The expense is not justified. Where the chemist buys in dozen quantities he usually gets the better-quality glasses in attractive display boxes, but in practice there never seems to be sufficient stock to make a presentable show, while the cheaper sun spectacles are not issued in display boxes, and the more expensive types, which

appeared in the columns of The Chemist and Druggist; where this is not possible, the local showcard writer must be called in to help. The showcard should have a prominent title. The writer's choice was "sun specs," which may be "slangy" but is short and to the point. The spectacles are fastened to the card by making two holes in the card for each pair of spectacles and pushing the sides through. The spectacles are firmly held by a rubber band slipped around the two sides of the spectacles behind the card. Alongside each pair is a description of the spectacles, their advantages and the price. This is repeated for the various types to be displayed. The customer can then see at a glance what varieties of spectacles are in stock, and decide which is the most suited to his requirements. The display shown requires two other cards to be made. A touch of the unusual is needed to lift it out of the ordinary and turn it from a simple window show of sun spectacles and eye lotion into a forceful display that tells a story. The card chosen to put this into effect was given the caption "Eye say" in fairly bold lettering. This can be varied according to choice. For example, "Eyes BRIGHT,"



Suggested alternative for shelved window

"EYE ADVISE YOU," and so on, could be substituted. The curious selection of words is sufficient to make people stop and inspect the display, and this paves the way to a purchase if the remainder of the card is worded: "Your eyes need double protection. Wear sun specs during bright weather, use a good eye lotion night and morning and you'll 'see' the difference." The construction of the display, once the showcards are ready, is quite straightforward. The "sun specs" card is placed in a commanding position well up in the window and a little to the right, with the "eye say" card just below, and a display of eye lotion to the left. Sun spectacles are arranged in display boxes or on cards below the "eye say" card and to the side of the "sun specs" card. A few spare pairs of sun spectacles are arranged on the base of the window. If the base and back of the window are in good condition there is no need for drapings of any kind. Where crêpe paper or other drapings are needed or desired, light pastel shades are recommended. In the arrangement illustrated the drapings were in three shades of pink. The cards were in red and black on white card.

The illustration is of an unfitted window. For those pharmacists whose windows are fitted with brackets and shelves the following alternative arrangement would be effective: "Eye say" card in centre of middle shelf; "sun specs" above and to one side; and the eye-lotion showcard on base of window at other side, with display of eye lotion alongside. An arrangement of sun spectacles on each side of the "eye say" card, and a tower of eye lotion beside the "sun specs" card, with a row of eye baths along the front edge of the shelf, serve to round off the display.

To complete the sales picture there should be a counter that the sales picture there should be a counter of the sales

To complete the sales picture there should be a counter display of sun spectacles and eye lotion. An excellent method of promoting sales inside the shop is to have a loose arrangement of sun glasses on the counter, with mirror conveniently situated. Women like to try on several pairs before purchasing, and the mirror encourages them to do so.—Spencer Wells (2/5).

# Veterinary Use of Cod-Liver Oil

HE use of cod-liver oil as a foodstuff for farm animals is detailed in an article by Maclennon in the "Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture," Vol. XLV, No. 12, 1939. Cod-liver oil, the author points out, is not entirely stable in its character as an oil or in its vitamin values. The main thing to be guarded against is atmospheric oxidation, and the greatest danger from this arises after the oil has been mixed with meals and stored for long periods. Old and musty meals are particularly destructive to the added oil. In feeding the oil it is preferable for the farmer to mix the oil on the farm just prior to use. Owing to the cost of the oil as a foodstuff, its use should be restricted to classes of livestock where an economic return can be looked for. These generally are as follows:—(1) For pregnant and lactating animals; (2) for young, rapidly growing livestock; (3) for stock kept intensively and fed predominantly on concentrated starchy foods; (4) as a supplementary winter food.

### Details for Different Animals

Poultry.—Even the best mixtures of ordinary farm foods for poultry are stated to contain insufficient vitamin A and D values to keep the birds in health and heavy production, and a further supplement such as cod-liver oil is desirable. Deficiency symptoms requiring some five to six weeks to develop with chickens fed on farm foods without cod-liver oil appear, under the same conditions, in day-old ducks and turkeys within two to three weeks. For average conditions the amount of cod-liver oil necessary for poultry is one pint per cwt. of fed food including both mash and grain. It can be mixed with either the latter or both, and it is preferable to feed it as soon as possible after mixing.

PIGS.—The food fed to pigs is predominantly rich in starch and poor in good quality fat and vitamins A and D. The best results with cod-liver oil for pigs will be obtained from the breeding, suckling and weaning animals. Breeding difficulties are often due to failure to use the oil in the food, and lack of vigour in weaned pigs is often due to the same cause. One pint of the oil per cwt. of the food is satisfactory for breeding, young and weaning stock. The administration of large quantities of poor quality oil during the fattening period should be avoided, as there is otherwise a danger of undesirable taint or rancidity in the cured bacon.

Horses.—With working horses, the periods over which they can be worked hard without being turned out to grass can be increased by regular use of cod-liver oil. The difficulties arising in breeding of blood stock, pedigree horses and with working animals from inadequate supplies of vitamins A and D can be overcome easily by the systematic use of cod-liver oil. The amount equivalent to one pint per cwt. of food is suitable and may be mixed with the food in the ordinary way, or a special bran mash containing the necessary amount of oil may be given once or twice a week.

CATTLE.—Milk cows require larger supplies of vitamin A for their well-being and production of satisfactory milk than are contained in ordinary foods fed indoors. There is every reason to supplement ordinary food given to calves and young growing stock with cod-liver oil, and the amount of one pint per cwt. of concentrated food is suitable both for mature and young stock. It is important that cod-liver oil of poor quality and of objectonable taste and smell be avoided, as such oil may give rise to digestive disturbances and may interfere with milk and milk fat secretion. For hand-reared calves, the amount of oil to supplement skim milk is about 2 oz. per gallon of skim milk. Good quality oil should be mixed or emulsified thoroughly with the milk before feeding. When dry feeding is introduced, the normal allowance of one pint per cwt. of food is satisfactory.

Sheep.—Mineral deficiencies can have disastrous effects on the general health and breeding capacity, and it is known that vitamin deficiency, especially vitamin D deficiency, can lead to insufficient use of such mineral supplies as may be available. Many conditions prevalent in sheep suggest vitamin deficiency and can be treated by cod-liver oil, particularly when pastures are bare and where hand-feeding has to be resorted to. The amount of one pint of oil per cwt. of food is satisfactory for sheep as an addition to the hand feed given to breeding stock, new lambs intended for breeding, and to young lambs. Where actual symptoms of deficiency are present, the amount of cod-liver oil can be increased from two to four times the standard allowance of one pint per cwt. of food. The production, vitamin values, and stability of British cod-liver oil are also discussed in the article.

# Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

### 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, May 18

Business has settled down in a rather routine style, with most orders for limited quantities. The tone is very steady and there are indications of a general move up in the level of values. Conditions in the Pharmaceutical Chemicals markets show but little change on the week. Bismuth Salts continue at the recently revised prices. The reduction in the quotations for Mercury metal was not unexpected, but the extent of the decline, nine dollars per bottle, is very much more than was anticipated. Prices of the Salts have not been advanced to anything like the extent of the several increases in metal values this year, and it is not yet known whether makers' prices will be revised in consequence of the drop now recorded in the raw material. Since January 1, 1939, metal advances total fourteen dollars per bottle, while prices of Chloride, B.P. (Calomel), have advanced ninepence per lb.

### Crude Drugs

The total volume of business is reported to have been fair this week, while the main feature of this market is the firm tone and gradually advancing values. London stocks in dealers' hands continue small in many lines. Japanese shippers' quotations for new crop Agar continue to advance, and they report supplies are already restricted; spot values are also dearer but still below cost of replacement. The prospects of new crop Curaçao Aloes indicate high prices and a crop well below average. Belladonna Root is short and dearer on spot. Sumatra Benzoin continues in fair sale on spot. Henbane tends rather dearer. Jamaican Honey is very firm as quoted and continues in limited supply. Routine business in Japanese Menthol with values about level on the week. A very big drop in the shipment and spot prices of Spanish-Italian Mercury is recorded. Peppers show a slight loss on the week. Quillata Bark is very steady on a short supply. Fair business in rough round Rhubarb; prices for all descriptions are firm; no shipment offers. The finest grades of Saffron are firm at famine prices.

### Essential Oils

Business has been none too good this week, but the general tone is fairly steady, although there are a few weak items. Still little doing in Star (Anise). White Camphor is being inquired for, but bulk supplies are lacking and there are no shipment offers. Dutch Caraway continues at the advance recorded last week. Ceylon Citronella is about unchanged on the week, with the shipment market quiet. At the further advances, Australian Eucalyptus is very firm, spot and forward, and supplies here and at the source of good oil are limited. The famine in Ho (Shiu) continues and prices for any oil available here are a matter of negotiation. Sicilian Lemon is rather dearer for shipment and the source reports conditions are very steady. Rather more business in West Indian Lime this week. Olive is firm at recent advances. Singapore Patchouli shows a further advance and the outlook points to a strong market for some time. Japanese Peppermint is steady and business has been better this week.

### Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Centre Quoted		Мау 11	May 18
Berlin Brussels Copenhagen Lisbon Madrid Milan Montreal New York Oslo Paris Prague Stockholm Warsaw	Fls. to £  Mks. to £  Mks. to £  Belgas to £  Kr. to £  Ptas. to £  Dols. to £  Dols. to £  Kr. to £  Color Fr. to £  Kr. to £  Fr. to £  Fr. to £  Fr. to £	12·107 20·43 nominal 18·159 110 25·24½ 92·46 4·86¾ nominal 18·159 124·21 164·25 18·150 43·38 25·2115	8·72 11·66 27·50 22·40 110 nominal 89 4·70 4·68§ 19·90 176§ nominal 19·40 25 20·82	8·72 11·66, 27·50 22·40 110 nominal 89 4·69‡ 4·68‡ 19·90 176‡ nominal 19·40 24‡ 20·82

Bank rate 2 per cent.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

Business is reported to be routine in character and on rather a smaller scale. Prices are keeping steady, with no change of importance to record,

ACETANILIDE.—Limited spot business: B.P. crystals and powder quoted at is. 7d. to is. 101d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dealers' quotations competitive: crystals, two cwt., 9s. 4d.; one cwt., 9s. 8d.; less than one cwt., 10s. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

Ammonium ichthiosulphonate.—Scale of prices is unchanged: one cwt., is.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., in 14-lb. tins; is. 8d., in 1-lb. tins; is. 10d., in 8-oz. tins; and 2s. 1d. per lb., in 4-oz. tins.

Aspirin.—Makers' scales of prices continue steady:-

In containers	ı lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
I lb. and under 4 lb 4 lb. and under 7 lb 7 lb. and under 14 lb 14 lb. and under 18 lb. 28 lb. and under 1 cwt. Not less than 1 cwt. Not less than 1 cwt. Not less than 1 cwt.	s. d. 3 3 3 2 3 1 3 0 2 II 2 7 2 7 2 6	s. d. 3 1½ 3 0½ 2 11½ 2 10½ 2 9½ 2 6 2 5½ 2 4½	s. d.  3 0 1 2 11 2 2 10 2 2 5 2 5 2 4 2	s. d. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	s. d. — 2 9½ 2 2 8½ 2 2 5 1 2 2 3½ 2 3½	s. d. 

The quotations for aspirin, powder and tablets, are subject to the following conditions:—Buyer not to resell any quantity at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time the resale is made, and, if he converts the aspirin into tablets, not to sell any quantity of tablets at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time when he sells the tablets.

Boric acid (B.P.).—Makers' prices continue steady: granulated, £36 ios.; crystals, £37 ios.; powder, £38 ios.; extra fine powder £40 ios. per ton, in i-cwt. bags, carriage paid to buyer's works on i-ton minimum. Commercial quality, £8 per ton cheaper for all descriptions.

BROMIDES.—Makers' scales of prices unchanged. Potassium, B.P., five cwt., is. 8d.; one cwt., is. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. per lb. Sodium, B.P., five cwt., is. 10d.; one cwt., is. 11d.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb. Ammonium, B.P., five cwt., is. 11d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb. net. Resale clause applies, 28-lb. parcels and one-cwt. cases free Smaller quantities than 28 lb. at higher prices. Export quotations are maintained as follows: Potassium, B.P., five cwt., is. 4d.; one cwt., is. 4½d. Sodium, B.P., five cwt., is. 5d.; one cwt., is. 5½d. Ammonium, B.P., five cwt., is. 6d.; one cwt., is. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

Butyl chloral hydrate.—Business quiet: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

SS. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

CAEFEINE.—The scale of prices for Continental material continues steady, as follows: Pure: bricks, less than 56 lb., 9s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.; 56 lb., 9s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; one cwt., 9s. 5\frac{1}{4}d. per lb. Powder, less than 56 lb., 10s. id.; 56 lb., 9s. 11d.; one cwt., 9s. 9d. per lb. Anhydrous powder, less than 56 lb., 10s. 6d.; 56 lb., 10s. 4d.; one cwt., 10s. 2d. per lb. CITRATE: less than 56 lb., 6s. 6\frac{1}{4}d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5\frac{1}{4}d.; one cwt., 6s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. per lb., delivered United Kingdom, duty paid. Cases and 5-lb. tins free.

Chloral hydrate.—Makers' prices unchanged: duty-paid crystals, in 14-lb. free containers, five cwt., 3s. 2d.; one cwt., 3s. 3d.; 28 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb.; 28-lb. jars one penny per lb. extra.

CITRATES.—Makers' prices for Potassium citrate are as follows:-

	I lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	bts.	bts.	bts.	bts., tins	bts., tins	tins
	or tins	or tins	or tins	or jars	or jars	free
Under 4 lb 4 lb. and under 7 lb. 7 lb. ,, ,, 14 lb. 14 lb. ,, ,, 28 lb. 28 lb. ,, ,, i cwt. i cwt	s. d. 2 2 2 1 2 0 1 11 1 10 1 8	s. d. 2 0 ½ 1 11½ 1 10½ 1 9½ 1 8½ 1 6½	s. d. 1 112 1 102 1 92 1 82 1 62	s. d. 	s. d.  1 8½ 1 7½ 1 5⅓	s. d. 

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market continues steady: British material quoted at is, old, per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Steady at former values: British material 999 to 100 per cent., 92s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

Creosote (B.P.).—Small inquiry: bulk quantities, in 25-kilo demi-johns, 1s. 6d.; small parcels, 1s. 7½d. up to 2s. per lb., ex store.

EPHEDRINE.—Business remains slow, values about steady: Hydrochloride, B.P., 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per oz. for minimum 1,000-oz. lots; small quantities, up to 6s. 3d. Pure alkaloid is quoted from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. per oz., as to quantity.

Gallic acid.—A small inquiry, quotations steady; spot, one cwt., 3s.; 56 lb., 3s. id.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

38.; 56 lb., 38. Id.; smaller parcels, up to 38. 6d. per lb.

Iodides.—Makers' prices for salts unchanged. Potassium, B.P.—
Not less than 1 cwt., 58. 3d.; not less than 28 lb., 58. 6d.;
not less than 1 lb., 58. 9d.; not less than 7 lb., 68. 3d.; not less than
4 lb., 68. 9d.; smaller quantities, 78. 3d. per lb. Sodium, B.P., not
less than 7 lb., 78. 4d.; not less than 4 lb., 88.; smaller quantities,
88. 10d. per lb. Iodine, B.P., resublimed.—Not less than 1 cwt.,
58. 9d.; not less than 28 lb., 68.; not less than 14 lb., 68. 3d.; not less
than 7 lb., 68. 9d.; not less than 4 lb., 78. 5d.; smaller quantities,
88. 2d. per lb. Iodoform, B.P., cryst., Precip. or powder.—Not
less than 28 lb., 88. 3d.; not less than 14 lb., 88. 7d.; not less than
7 lb., 98. 3d.; not less than 4 lb., 108. 1d.; smaller quantities, 108. 11d.
per lb. Contracts for 1 cwt, and upwards (assorted if required), with
fall clause, for delivery as required during four months, 28-lb. tins
and 1-cwt. cases free. All bottles are charged, but will be credited
in full if returned carriage paid, in good condition, within three
months. Carriage paid on any quantity. It is a condition of sale
that buyers undertake not to resell any quantity of the above
products at prices below the scale for any such quantity current at
the time the sale is made. the time the sale is made.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Market is quoted unchanged: in carboys, is. 4d. to is. 5d.; in winchesters and bottles, is. 6d. to is. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' prices are unchanged.

	Less than 28 lb.	Not less than 28 lb.	Not less than 112 lb.
Ammoniated Lump (White Precip.) Powder B.P Bichloride Lump B.P. (Corros, Sub.) Powder B.P Chloride B.P. (Calomel) Red Oxide Cryst. B.P.C. (Red Precip.) Yellow Oxide B.P. Yersulphate White Sulphide Black (Hyd. Sulph. cum. Sulph. 50%)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	7 I	6 9	6 8
	7 3	6 11	6 10
	6 4	6 0	5 11
	6 0	5 8	5 7
	7 I	6 9	6 8
	8 2	7 10	7 9
	7 8	7 4	7 3
	7 6	7 2	7 1
	7 3	6 11	6 10
	7 2	6 10	6 9

Strictly without engagement. Usual terms. Special prices for larger quantities and for contracts.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Makers' scales of prices unchanged: spot, ten cwt., is.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d.; five cwt., is. 2d.; one cwt., is.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.; less than one cwt., is. 3d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Dealers' prices are keen: two cwt., 19s. 3\(^1\)d.; one cwt., 19s. 9\(^1\)d.; 56 lb., 20s. 2\(^1\)d.; small parcels, up to 20s. 8d.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE.—Small inquiry: 100 per cent. powder, quantities, in kegs, 1s.; smaller parcels, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

Phenacetin.—Average business, mostly in small parcels: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, from 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 7d. up to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENAZONE.—Market is dull: crystals, five cwt., 6s, 9½d.; two cwt., 7s.; one cwt., 7s. 3d.; and less, up to 7s. 6d. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

Phenolphthalein.—Steady, with a small business: two cwt., 2s. 9d.; one cwt., 2s. 10d.; 28 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 3s. 1d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

Phenylethylearbituric acid.—Dealers' prices in 2-lb. bottles are steady at about 16s. to 17s. per lb., as to quantity.

Steady at about 16s. to 17s. per lb., as to quantity.

Photographic Chemicals.—Home makers' prices are as follows:
Amidol.—28 lb., 8s.; 14 lb., 8s. 9d. net; 7 lb., 9s. 6d., in free 7-lb.
tins; under 7 lb., 12s. per lb., in free 1-lb. bottles, less 2½ per cent.
monthly terms. Chlorquinol.—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb. Glycin.—
7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 13s. 6d. per lb. Hydroquinone.—56 lb.,
4s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 5s.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; in 1-lb. bottles,
6s. 6d. per lb. Metol.—28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s. 9d. net; 7 lb.,
10s. 6d., tins free; 3 lb., 12s., bottles free; 1-lb. bottles, 12s. 6d. per
1b., bottles free, less 2½ per cent., monthly terms. Alum (Photographic Quality).—1 cwt., 21s. per cwt., 28 lb. for 6s. Gold
Chloride.—15-grain tubes, 45s. per doz. Magnesium powder.—10s.
per lb. Paramidophenol hydrochlor.—8s. 6d. per lb., bottles free.
Potassium ferricanies.—14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d.
per lb. Potassium metabisulphite.—One cwt., 8d.; 28 lb., 9d.,
14 lb., 10d.; 7 lb., 1s. per lb. Pyrogallic acid, cryst.—One cwt.,
7s. 9d.; 56 lb., 8s.; 28 lb., 8s. 3d. net; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; less than 7 lb.,
10s. 3d. per lb., less 2½ per cent., monthly account. Resale in small
packages; 1-oz. bottles, 2s.; 4-oz., 5s. 3d.; 8-oz., 9s.; 16-oz. bottles,
16s.; ½d. each, less 33½ per cent. to the trade. Resublimed.—1-oz.
bottles, 2s. 6d.; 4-oz., 6s. 6d.; 8-oz., 11s. 3d.; 16-oz. bottles, 2os. 3d. bottles, 2s. 6d.; 4-oz., 6s. 6d.; 8-oz., 11s. 3d.; 16-oz. bottles, 2os. 3d. each, less 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. to the trade. Sodium carbonate, recryst.—5 cwt., 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 15s. 6d. per cwt., 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.;

28 lb. for 6s. Sodium hyposulphite, cubes, cryst.—5 cwt., 17s.; 1 cwt., 19s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium sulphide (pure).—7 lb., 1s. 9d.; 1 lb., 2s. per lb., bottles and jars free. Sodium sulphite, recryst.—One cwt., 21s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 13s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 7s.

Potassium permanganate (B.P.).—British makers' scale of prices for home trade is as follows: Not less than one cwt., 10½d.; not less than three cwt., 10d., in drums; not less than 5 cwt., 9¾d. in 1-cwt, drums and 9¾d. in 5-cwt, drums, net, delivered buyer's station, drums free. Technical or commercial quality, one cwt., 96s.; three cwt., 91s. 6d.; five cwt., 89s.; one ton, 86s. 6d. per cwt., in 1-cwt. druins.

QUININE SALIS.—Convention prices continue steady: Sulphate, 2s. 3d.; bisulphate, 2s. 3d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 11d.; salicylate, 2s. 11dd.; hydrochloride, 2s. 1od.; dihydrochloride, 3s. 1½d.; hydropromide, 2s. 1od.; dihydropromide, 3s. 1½d.; valerianate, 3s. 9½d.; phosphate, 3s. 5½d.; hydrophosphate, 4s. 1½d.; alkaloid, 3s. 1½d. per oz., 100-oz, tins free, carriage paid on bulk quantities.

RESORCIN.—Makers' prices maintained: crystals, 56 lb., 5s. 6d.; 28 lb., 5s. 7d.; 14 lb., 5s. 9d.; 7 lb., 6s.; less than 7 lb., up to 6s. 6d. per lb.

SACCHARIN.—Convention price for 550 is 49s. 6d. per lb., duty paid, with rebates for quantities

Salicylic acid (B.P.).—Makers' prices continue steady: five cwt., is. 7d.; one cwt., is.  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 28 lb., is. iod.; i4 lb., is. rid.; 7 lb., 2s.  $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; 4 lb., 2s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.

Santonin.—Business not of much account, but values are quite steady: bulk quantities, £10 5s.; and smaller parcels, up to about £12 10s. per kilog.

Sodium salicylate (B.P.).—Makers' prices are unchanged: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., is. 5½d.; one cwt., is. 6d.; 28 lb., is. 9d.; 14 lb., is. 10½d.; 7 lb., is. 11¾d.; i lb., 2s. 4d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market continues steady: British makers quote at is. 14d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, dealers offering foreign materials at competitive prices.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

Aconite root.—Limited spot business, with Japanese quoted at about 77s. 6d. and Napellus at about 10os, per cwt., ex store.

about 77s. 6d. and Napellus at about 10os, per cwt., ex store.

AGAR.—Japanese shippers report further advances in shipment prices and a marked shortage of supplies, particularly of the Kobe No. 1. Orders cabled out early this week at last prices have been countered with offers at 3s. 10½d., c.i.f., for Kobe No. 1 for May-June shipment. Business done by re-sellers of this position at 3s. 8d., c.i.f., and Yokohama No. 1, about 3s. 7d., c.i.f. Kobe No. 2, 3s. 8d., c.i.f., and Yokohama No. 1, about 3s. 7d., c.i.f. Spot, Kobe No. 1, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d., as to seller; No. 2, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d., and Yokohama No. 1, 4s. 2d. per lb., ex store. These prices are below replacement costs. Thursday: cable advices report market advancing rapidly, stocks becoming scarce. Latest prices, June shipment, Kobe No. 1, 3s. 11d.; Yokohama No. 1, 3s. 8d., c.i.f., and advancing. London re-sellers, business done: Kobe No. 1, 3s. 8½d.; Yokohama No. 1, 3s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f., April-May shipment. May shipment.

Aloes.—A little demand for Curação on spot at full figures: Cape, spot, in boxes, 47s. 6d.; shipment, 43s. per cwt., c.i.f. Curação, spot, 17os. up to 19os. for livery. Bids for new crop sent out in the region of 15os. have so far been ignored, while mail advices suggest opening prices at 17os. to 18os. per cwt., ex store.

Antimony.—Values are steadily maintained: Chinese, crude, spot, £39; shipment, May-June, £37 to £38, c.i.f.; English regulus, £71 per ton, ex store.

Belladonna.—Dealers' prices are very steady: leaves, 55s.; root, firm and dearer up to 75s. per cwt., spot.

Benzoin.—The call for Sumatra continues, values steady: Sumatra is quoted from 72s. 6d. to 90s. per cwt. Siam, medium almonds, £26; bean and pea, £22; pea size, £20 per cwt.

Buchu.—Shipment prices for new crop leaves are well maintained at recent advances; spot values are steady and in line: new crop now is. 3½d., and some shippers holding for is. 4d., c.i.f. On spot, new crop rounds reported sold at is. 4d., and is. 4½d. to is. 6d. now asked, according to quality and quantity. Old crop, yellowish, from is. id. and fair colour about is. 3d. per lb.

Campitor.—Importers' quotations are steady, rather more business moving: Japanese monopoly BB brand, £7 10s. per 100 lb.; Japanese natural, spot, tablets, 2s. 6d.; powder, 2s. 3d.; slabs, 2s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. per lb., ex store; shipment, tablets, 2s. 2d.; powder, 1s. 10\frac{3}{4}d.; slabs, 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., c.i.f. English refined flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; \frac{1}{2} oz., \frac{1}{2} oz., and \frac{1}{2} oz., 3s. 6d.

Cantharides.—Quotations for Chinese flies are fully steady on account of the firm shipment position: Russian, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4½d.; Chinese, spot, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—More offers of new crop for shipment are coming through at about former figures, but buyers are not doing anything at the moment: spot, 1938 bark, 52s.; 1937 bark, 57s.; 1936 bark, up to 65s. per cwt., ex store, duty paid. Shipment, new crop, offers for June-July shipment have ranged from 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., in minimum car-load lots.

CLOVES.-Values are level on the week, market rather quiet:

CLOVES,—Values are level on the week, market rather quiter: Zanzibar, spot, 8\frac{3}{4}\text{d.}; shipment, May-June, 8d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 7\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}; shipment, May-June, 6\frac{2}{3}\text{d.} per lb., c.i.f. The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended May 13 were nil, and the deliveries nil, leaving a stock of 804. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 1,522 and the deliveries 938. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended May 13 were nil and the deliveries 33, leaving a stock of 416. From January 1 to date the landings of Madagascar have been 692 and the deliveries 737.

COCOA BUTTER.—Moderate business, market steady: prime English, 8½d. to 10½d. per lb. Foreign, 7½d. to 9½d. per lb., as to quantity and quality.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—At the further recovery in values the market is steady: spot, fine, 19s.; medium, 19s. 3d. per cwt.; shipment, halves, May-June, 18s. per cwt., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports a fair amount of inquiry in the shipment market, with quotations continuing steady: finest Lofoten steam refined non-freezing medicinal oil, about 78s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Small lots, on spot, about 125s. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. British finest medicinal oil, 115s. per 25-gallon drum, delivered U.K., with rebates for 25 or more drums.

Colchicum.—Business routine in size: root quoted at about 50s. per cwt., and seeds at 11d. per lb., ex store.

COLOCYNTH.—Spot holders' prices are steadier at 10d. to 1s. per lb., as to quality. Lack of normal supplies continues to be reported from

DERRIS ROOT.—Spot holders continue to report this article meeting with rather disappointing demand: 5 to 6 per cent. rotenone and 17 per cent. ether extract, 9d., duty paid, and 8 per cent. rotenone, 10d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 17 per cent. ether extract, 38s., c.i.f., and 4 per cent. rotenone, 62s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. POWDER has met with quite a nice business: 5 per cent. rotenone, 1s. 3d. and 2.5 per cent. rotenone, 1s. per lb., ex store.

ERGOT.—A very fair spot inquiry this week, and supplies of Polish

ERGOT.—A very fair spot inquiry this week, and supplies of Polish seem limited here, and there are very few offers from this source: spot, Polish, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; Portuguese, 4s. 3d. up to 4s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

GINGER.—Market has been rather quiet, with values remaining at low levels: West African, spot, about 18s. 3d.; shipment, for arrival, May-June, 16s. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 65s. to 70s.; medium bold, in bags, 46s.; small grinding, in bags, about 40s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Values about unchanged, market quiet: Kordofan, cleaned sorts, spot, 43s.; shipment, 38s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Henbane.—Market reported steadier: small spot parcels are now quoted from 60s. to 65s. per cwt., ex store.

Henna.—Moderate business, values quite steady: new crop green leaves, at about 34s. to 35s.; brown, about 30s. per cwt., ex store.

HONEY.—The strong position of Jamaican is fully maintained, with HONEY.—The strong position of Jamaican is fully maintained, with stocks continuing small and firmly held. The moderate business recorded seems to have been mostly in the Canadian product, and there is no shortage: spot, Jamaican dark manufacturing, 32s. up to 42s. 6d. per cwt. for pale set. Canadian, about 42s. to 45s. per cwt. Californian, white clover, 47s. 6d., duty paid. Small lots of all descriptions at higher prices.

Hydrastis.—The shipment market is fully steady and spot values have been slightly hardened to bring them into line: U.S.P., spot, 128. 10½d. to 138.; shipment, few offers, 128. 7d. per lb., c.i.f. High test root, in small supply, up to 148. 6d. per lb., ex store.

IPECACUANHA.—Not very much business moving, with quotations unchanged: Matto Grosso, B.P., spot, 6s. 9d. to 7s., as to test; shipment, offers range from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Carthagena, 5s. per lb., ex store. Matto Grosso, not quite up to B.P. standard, at about 6s. 4½d. per lb., ex store.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Spot supplies of natural root are available at about 12s. per cwt., ex store.

LOBELIA HERB.—Plenty of supplies, demand quiet: spot parcels in the region of 62d. per lb., ex store.

LYCOPODIUM.—Steady at the recently advanced prices, with dealers now quoting up to 4s. 6d. per lb., ex store, for treble sifted.

Manna.—A dull market, quotations keen: finest selected flake, in 1-lb. tins, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. per lb., ex store.

MENTHOL.—The Japanese product has sold in about average quantity this week, with K/S, spot, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. Japanese shippers quote May-June at 10s. 6d., c.i.f., with re-sellers at 10s. 4½d., c.i.f. Chinese, spot, is now down to 11s. 4½d., ex store, with no shipment offers. Importers continue to state French material is available on spot, duty paid, 10s. 6d., and shipment, 9s. 4d., per lb., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Spanish-Italian metal has been reduced very substantially, the decline in the shipment quotation being 9 dollars: shipment, 75 dollars per bottle, f.o.b. Continent; spot, £16 4s. per bottle, and the large term of the shipment and the s bottle, ex store, London.

PEPPER.—Values are easier on the week, market quiet but steadier: PEPPER.—Values are easier on the week, market quiet but steadier: Lampong, in bond, 2½d.; shipment, May-June, 2½d.; August-October, 2½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4d.; shipment, May-June, 3rs., 6d., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 3½d.; shipment, May-June, 3zs., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 3½d.; shipment, May-June, 3½d.; August-October, 3½d., c.i.f. London Terminal Market: Black, May, 2½d.; July, 2½d.; October, 2½d.; White, May, 3½d.; July, 3½d.; October, 3½d.

PIMENTO.—Market has been dull and values are rather easier: spot, 78d. per lb.; shipment, May-June, 7os. per cwt., c.i.f.

Quassia chips.—A little spot trade reported: small quantities, about 20s. per cwt., ex store.

QUILLAIA BARK.—Spot values are fully steady: spot, whole bark, about 37s., and crushed, fully 40s. per cwt., ex store.

Rhubarb.—Rather more business this week and most of the cheaper parcels of rough round have been cleared. Offers of this descrip tion are now firm at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d., as to quality: Shensi, small to medium, of poorish quality, 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d.; Shensi pickings, 4s. 3d. Canton pickings, a few cases only, 3s. 6d. No shipment

RUBBER.—At the meeting of the I.R.R.C. held in London on Tuesday, May 16, the heeting of the F.K.R.C. field in London on Tiesday, May 16, the basic quotas for July-September were fixed at 55 per cent. Previously the quota was 50 per cent. Fair business reported this week and the market closes fully steady: standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 8-16d.; May, 8-16d.; June, 8-8d.; July-September, 81d.; October-December, 81d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Holders of spot stocks of finest genuine Valencia are now quoting from 107s. 6d. upwards per lb. Second quality, guaranteed pure, 100s. per lb. Inferior grades and mixtures at cheaper prices.

Cheaper prices.

Seeds.—Anise.—Spot, duty paid, Spanish, 80s.; Russian, 42s. 6d.; Canary.—Spot, duty paid, Mazagan, 14s. 9d.; Morocco, 14s.; Turkish, 13s.; Plate, 12s. 6d.; Spanish, 25s. to 36s. 6d. Caraway.—Dutch is quoted 42s. 6d., f.o.b. Holland, and spot, duty paid, 46s. 6d. Coriander.—Morocco, on spot, is offered at 17s. 6d., duty paid, and 16s., in bond; new crop for June-July shipment quoted at 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d., c.i.f. Cumin.—Spot, Malta, 47s. 6d., duty free, and Morocco 46s., duty paid. No Malta to be had for shipment. New crop Morocco for June-July shipment quoted at 31s., c.i.f. Dill.—Spot, Indian 11 per cent., 18s. Fennel.—Spot, Indian 2 per cent., 31s.; Iran, 25s., duty paid. Fenugreek.—Spot, Morocco, 13s., duty paid, and Indian, 12s. 9d. Mustard.—English, 23s. to 29s. 6d., according to quality. according to quality.

SENEGA.—The spot value is nominal at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., with no trace of any bulk supplies on the market. Shipment offers this week for June-July have been from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. and 2s. 4d., c.i.f., reported paid for July-August.

Senna.—Inquiry has not been of much account, but in view of the small stocks, prices are holding steady to firm. Tinnevelly leaves, good green are becoming scarce, spot quotations as follows: No. 1 at 7d., No. 2 at 4d., No. 3 at 2\frac{3}{4}d., and No. 4 at 2\frac{1}{4}d. per lb.; ex wharf, London. Tinnevelly hand-picked pods: pale selected at 5\frac{1}{4}d. to 6d., darker quality at 3\frac{1}{4}d. to 4\frac{1}{4}d. per lb.; f.a.q. pods quoted at 2d. to 4d. Alexandrian hand-picked pods: supplies of new crop the state of the product of the p at 2d. to 4d. Alexandrian hand-picked pods; supplies of new crop are still reaching fhis market in only small consignments. Fair to good greenish bold quality at 4s. to 4s. 3d., No. 2 at 3s. 3d., No. 3 at 2s. per lb.; old crop pods offering at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb., ex wharf, London. According to "The Indian Trade Journal," dated April 27, 1939, the second report on the Madras Province senna crop for 1938-39 states that the area sown with senna up to March 25, 1939, was estimated at 3,000 acres, as compared with 3,500 acres at the same time in 1938. The condition of the crop is stated to be generally fair. generally fair.

SHELLAC.—The market has moved back and business has been quiet: spot, standard TN orange, 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; May, 36s.; August, 37s. 9d.; October, 38s. 6d.; fine orange, 52s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.; pure button, 45s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. For arrival, TN, May-June,

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—Spot values continue steady at about 35s. to 40s. per cwt., as to quality.

Tonka beans.—Some nice parcels are available, but they are slow in moving: bulk supplies of fair frosted Para beans at about 2s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 25. 3d. per lb., ex store.

TRAGACANTH.—Market has been generally quiet with quoted values for all grades of gum unchanged: finest selected white ribbon, £60; No. 1, white, £55 to £57 ios.; No. 2, white, £50 to £53; No. 3, white, £35 to £42 ios.; amber leaf, £32; cleaned amber sorts, £16; brown to amber leaf, £11 ios.; red leaf, £9 to £10; hoggy, £6 to £7 per cut, ex store £7 per cwt., ex store.

TURMERIC.—Madras, finger, spot, sold at 30s.; for shipment, May-June, 27s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted. Rajapore, spot, quoted at 31s.; for shipment, June-July, 28s., c.i.f., quoted. No business for shipment reported at the above prices.

Valerian root.—Dealers continue to quote small spot parcels at about 36s, to 37s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

about 36s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

Waxes.—Bees'.—Markets have been distinctly quiet, quoted unchanged: Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 100s.; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f. Benguella, 90s., in bond; shipment, 84s. 6d., c.i.f. Conakry, 90s., in bond; shipment, 84s. 6d., c.i.f. Japanese, spot, 62s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, May-June, 53s. per cwt., c.i.f., for first three branch. Madagascar, f.d.e., 92s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, new crop, May-June, 77s. 6d., c.i.f. Carnauba.—More business on spot, with some parcels cleared; shipment market, particularly for fatty grey, is firmer: spot, 144s.; afloat, 139s. 6d.; shipment, June-July, 139s., c.i.f. Chalky, grey, spot, 140s.; shipment, June-July, 130s., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, 190s.; shipment, June-July, 174s. 6d.; Mediana, spot, 175s.; shipment, 170s. per cwt.

### Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

Business has been patchy this week, with some sellers reporting a good demand and others quite the reverse. Prices are mostly fully steady. Sicilian lemon is rather dearer and fully steady for shipment. Patchouli is again quoted dearer and remains firm. Better business in Japanese peppermint.

ALMOND.—Continues in quiet demand with bulk quantities at keen prices: English-made, cwt. lots, 2s. 3d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 9d. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 2s. 4\frac{3}{4}d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. per lb. French bitter, 6s. to 6s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per lb.

Anise (star).—Not much spot business; shipment slightly easier: spot, leads, nominal; tins, 3s. 2d.; drums, 3s. 1d. per lb., ex store; shipment, leads, 3s.; drums, 2s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

Avocado Pear.—A few small inquiries on the market: Californian oil is unchanged at 42s. 6d. to 50s. per gallon, as to quantity.

BAY.—Steady with average small parcel trade: bulk quantities slightly less: cases, 4s. to 5s. per lb., as to quantity.

Bergamot.—The Consortium price for shipment of new crop oil is steady up to 15s. per lb., c.i.f., in coppers. Spot values for genuine oil is maintained at about 15s. 3d. per lb. and blended oils at cheaper figures.

Bors de Rose.—Some spot holders might shade their quotations for bulk orders: Brazilian, spot, drums, from 5s. 9d.; smaller lots, up to 6s. 3d.; shipment, 5s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

Cajupur.—Business has been unimportant: B.P., is, rod, to 2s.  $\text{1}\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb., as to quantity.

Camphor.—The London market is clear of all bulk supplies of Japanese or Chinese, with the price for any small lots available fully 240s. per cwt. No shipment offers this week.

CANANGA.—Rather easier and business is poor: spot, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., according to quantity and packing; shipment, about 4s. id. per lb., c.i.f.

CARAWAY.—The higher prices are being maintained: Russian oil, quality unknown, is stated to be offering at lower figures: Dutch rectified, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; crude, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity, landed and duty paid.

Cassia.—Market has been quieter but spot values are maintained; spot, leads from 3s. 3d. and drums at 3s. 2d.

Castor.—Steady at the recent advance: Pharmaceutical, 40s. 6d. per cwt., in barrels, ex store, London. Hull, 2s. per cwt. less. Small quantities packed in cases, 4s. 6d. per cwt. extra.

CEDARWOOD.—Market has been quiet: African, in drums, 11½d.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 4d. per lb. American, in drums, 11½d.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 4d. per lb.

CINNAMON LEAF.—A fair business in small quantities: Ceylon oil, repacked in limited quantities, about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

CITRONELLA.—The spot market for Ceylon oil is about steady on a limited supply; forward market quiet. Little interest in the Java oil; shipment market dull and unchanged: Ceylon, spot, drums, from 1s. 7½d.; smaller parcels, up to 1s. 11d.; shipment, drums, 1s. 3½d. per lb., c.i.f., for bulk quantities. Java, spot, drums, about 1s. 7½d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s.; shipment, drums, about 1s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Good quality English distilled oil is fetching full prices; other grades at cheaper prices: Madagascar, spot, drums, 2s. 7d. per lb., if available; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 3d. English distilled, 4s. 3d. up to 4s. 9d. per lb., as to quality and quantity, ex store.

EUCALYPTUS.—Spot and shipment prices are again dearer, with the position firm. Supplies of good quality oil are limited here and shipment offers are restricted: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 1s. 6½d.; drums, 1s. 5½d.; 80 to 85 per cent., tins, 1s. 8½d. per lb., ex store, with higher prices for small lots; shipment, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 1s. 5½d.; drums, 1s. 5½d.; drums, 1s. 6¾d. per lb., c.i.f.

Geranium.—Market is steadier at the recent decline in Bourbon, but prices are still based on the quality of the oil. A little spot inquiry is reported. Quotations for the Algerian oil are unchanged: Bourbon, spot, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.; shipment, about 9s. 6d., c.i.f. Algerian, spot, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; shipment, 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

Grape-fruit.—Moderate small parcel business reported: Californian, 10s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; Florida, 11s. to 12s. 3d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

Ho (shiu).—One or two small parcels of extra quality on spot are firmly held: shipment offers are for October-November only: spot, "improved" quality, from 5s. 6d.; "extra," from 5s. 9d. per lb., ex store.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Occasional small spot business: quoted, as to quality, from about 3s. 3d. up to 4s. 3d. per lb., for limited quantities.

LAVENDER.—Little interest in these articles and prices vary as to quality: French, 38 to 40 per cent., 10s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., ex store. Lavandin, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4½d. per lb., as to quality.

Lemon.—The tendency for shipment prices for Sicilian new crop oil to recover noted last week has been followed by reports from the source that the shipment is definitely stronger. So far this week the usual London importers have had but few quotations, but the average price for oil of B.P. quality is now 9s., c.i.f., with selected parcels of hand-pressed oil from 10s. 3d. to as much as 1rs. 6d., c.i.f. Oil not of B.P. standard is indicated at about 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Business on this market seems to have been of little importance this week. Spot values vary as to quality of the oil. Californian oil, distilled, regular quality, is quoted unchanged at 1 dollar 29 cents per lb., landed, in small drums.

LEMONGRASS.—Market remains quiet: spot market steady and in limited supply: spot, is. 8d. to 2s., as to quantity; shipment, about is. 6\frac{1}{4}d. per lb., c.i.f., with distant positions indicated at a premium.

Lime.—Rather more spot business, and prices seem to have reached their lowest: West Indian distilled oil on spot is now steady as quoted from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

Linseed.—Rather quiet and slightly easier: raw, naked, spot, in small quantities, 27s. 4½d. per cwt.; June, in bulk, 24s. 9d. Boiled oil, spot, 30s. per cwt.

Mandarin.—Business has been quieter: spot values ranging from 14s. to 15s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity; shipment, in the region of 13s. 1od., c.i.f.

NEROLI.—Editorial comment on the oil crop on p. 556.

NUTMEG.—Business in small spot parcels at steady figures: Dutch and American, from 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

OLIVE.—Continues firm at recent advances: B.P., I per cent., 6s. per gallon, in drums. Edible quality, ten I-gallon tins, in cases, 82s.; twenty ½-gallon tins, in cases, 84s. per case; drums, 6s. 3d. per gallon, ex store. French crop reported to be below normal this season.

Orange.—Steady conditions continue in the shipment market for French Guinea oil, with the quotation up to 2s. 4d., c.i.f., in drums. On spot a moderate business is recorded with new crop oil, in drums, 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 9d., and re-packed in tins from 2s. 10½d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. Californian, small drums, 59 cents; two or more cases, 61 cents per lb., ex store. Florida, cold-pressed, is quoted cheaply at 70 cents per lb., in drums, c.i.f., London.

Palmarosa.—Little call for this product, with values about steady: spot, about 8s. per lb. for bulk quantities; shipment is at about 7s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. Java oil is available at about 4s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

Patchoull.—The firmer conditions noted last week are fully maintained and prices for spot supplies are again dearer. Supplies available here, particularly of good quality Singapore oil, are stated to be limited: Singapore, spot, IIS. I½d. to IIS. 4½d.; shipment, nothing definite offered. Seychelles, spot, from 9s. Java, about 9s. 3d. per lb., with no shipment offers.

PEPPERMINT.—The Japanese oil has met with a very fair spot demand this week, with quotations from sellers at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. There is very little oil offered near afloat and the price is steady at 4s. 3d., c.i.f. Japanese shippers quote May-June at 4s. 2d., c.i.f. with re-sellers at 4s. 1½d., c.i.f. Chinese oil is quoted on spot at 4s. 4½d. per lb., while the shippers want as much as 4s. 1od., c.i.f., with buyers' idea of value 4s., c.i.f. American natural oil, in drums, remains quiet, but the source reports values are about steady at 2 dollars 20 cents to 2 dollars 30 cents per lb., c.i.f., with high grade oil limited in quantity.

Petitigraix.—Market has been quiet: spot, in cases, 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, about 3s. per lb., c.i.f., as to quantity. French, to come forward, quoted from source at 935 francs per kilog.

RAISIN SEED.—Occasional small spot inquiry: Californian, spot, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

ROSEMARY.—The Tunis oil continues to sell quite well. One or two offers of Spanish for shipment noted at rather easier prices: Spanish quoted at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity. Tunis, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., landed, as to quantity.

Sandalwood.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots, steady at 20s. 6d. per lb. East Indian, produced outside the province of Mysore, 17s. to 18s. per lb., c.i.f., in bulk quantities. English-made West Indian, 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian, steady at 15s. 3d. per lb. for 7-lb. tins, one case at 14s. 9d. and five cases at 14s. 6d. per lb.

Spearmint.—U.S.P. oil, spot, about 9s. 1½d.; shipment, 8s. per lb., c.i.f. Some quotations at cheaper prices are recorded, but the quality or standard of the oil is unknown.

SPIKE.—Spot business is on the quiet side; shipment offers are fairly plentiful: genuine Spanish oil is steady from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb., ex store. Blended oils at cheaper figures.

Tr-tree.—Continues firm and in small supply: spot, from 55s. to 57s. 6d. per gallon, ex store; very few shipment offers.

TURPENTINE (AMERICAN).—London stocks on May 13 totalled 17,475 barrels: spot, London, 34s.; Hull, 35s. 6d.; Liverpool, 36s. per cwt. Market is now steady.

Vetivert.—Rather more inquiry on spot: Bourbon, spot, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d.; Java, about 13s. per lb., ex store.

Wormseed.—Continues steady, but business has been of small account: U.S.P. oil, spot, about 9s. 9d.; shipment, 9s. 6d. per lb., cif

# Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

### Thoughtlessness of Medical Men

SIR,—I shall be interested to know how many fellow chemists are continually subjected to irritation and expense, owing to lack of thought on the part of our friends in the medical profession. The raw recruit in our colleges of pharmacy is taught that if he is asked to dispense a prescription containing a drug with a dose in excess of the last published British Pharmacopæia, the dose must be initialled, otherwise he must confirm it or be held responsible—note the snag. Recently I have had occasion to dispense doses in excess of the B.P. maximum of pil. morph., liq. morph. hyd., sulphonal, ext. ergot. liq., each prescribed by a different doctor, and not one of them was initialled. As we all know, the medicine is often required for a patient in the country, is very urgent, and it is often impossible to get into touch with the doctor if he happens to be out on his rounds. Add to this the nearly illegible writing of the doctor, of which he is so proud, and the stupidity of the public in general. I should like to ask: Is the medical man taught in his school of medicine what procedure to adopt should he prescribe beyond the B.P. maximum? In the majority of cases it seems extremely doubtful. If he is not, considering the seriousness of the matter from the layman's point of view, is it not time the members of the medical profession were circularised by the members of the medical profession were circularised by the members of the medical profession were circularised by the members of the medical profession were circularised by the members of the medical profession were circularised by the members of the medical profession were circularised by the medical profes Pharmaceutical Society or the National Pharmaceutical Union to that effect? In passing, may I add that a short while ago one of the powers that be in the insurance world, addressing a meeting of our Branch, told us that if a doctor ordered on a N.H.I. script, say, oculent. acid. boric. 3viij., or some other not so obvious mistake, and the chemist telephoned to confirm it or otherwise, he would not be allowed the price of the telephone call by the Ministry, and the same applies no doubt in other cases. Would the members of any other profession in other cases. tolerate such a state of affairs?—Yours faithfully, BERNARD WRIGHT.

Peterborough.

### Pharmaceutical Council Election

SIR,—I wish to thank all those who have voted for me in this election and a greater number still who have supported me in so many contests during the last thirty years. This long period has seen a great advance in pharmaceutical progress, and I am grateful that, during these many eventful years, with their many struggles and varied issues. I have had an opportunity of playing a perhaps not unimportant part in directing and shaping the policy of this great Society, to which, despite all new and present-day opinions now exhibited to the contrary, I have sincerely devoted the true and best efforts of my public life. I want to take this immediate opportunity of thanking the permanent officers of the Society for their loyal co-operation with me in so many issues during my thirty years' service in the Society's interests. From now onwards, by the decision of its members, I am removed from the arena, but I still wish it well.—Yours faithfully,

E. T. NEATHERCOAT.

London, W.I.

SIR,—That I asked no question in my letter in the C. & D., May 6, p. 508, but the one to which I supplied the answer appears to have occasioned Mr. Frank Noble no little confusion. I was somewhat taken aback that he should have become angry. The point at issue is one of principle, not of personalities, but principle will prevail. The introduction of Utopia, least of all a pharmaceutical Utopia, is truly a vista, remote from to-day's stern realities, but Mr. Noble in his wrath appears as one "the latter end of whose commonwealth has forgotten the beginning." Let me refer him to his letter in the C. & D., April 29, p. 484. He says "I as much as any pharmacist deprecate the association of members of the Council with activities outside pharmacy." So far, he is with us, but touch his "idol," who to us is not even an idol, and his anger becomes dramatic. Mr. Blore must be proscribed and anger becomes dramatic. Mr. Blore must be proscribed, and with Mark Antony he says: "He shall not live; look, with a spot . . . I damn him!" The fact that I trouble to write to The Chemist and Druggist is at least some indication that

personally I am as earnest and sincere in the opinions I have expressed as Mr. Noble. Whatever the outcome of the poll, which will have been declared before this letter can reach print, I fall to see the sale benefit Mr. Neathercoat's cause. ... Yours faithfully, print, I fail to see that Mr. Noble's style of advocacy will

S. C. BLORE. Birmingham.

### A Budget Ramp

Sir,—Our attention has been called to a letter in your issue of May 13 (p. 538) over the signature of Mr. Gordon Lock, of Grimsby. It is a great pity that, before Mr. Lock rushed into print and accused the manufacturers of profiteering, he did not trouble to make himself a little more conversant with the facts. Perhaps Mr. Lock will be good enough to inform the manufacturers where in the Budget he gets his figures from. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the manufacturers who have to pay the tax in the first place are all under the impression that the lowest duty is at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . per square foot and not 4d. as Mr. Lock so definitely states. A fundamental error such as this makes all the difference to any calculation.—Yours sincerely,

London, W.C.2.

E. E. BLAKE, Managing Director, Kodak, Ltd.

### Commissioned Rank for Pharmacists

Sir,—As an ex-staff sergeant dispenser, South African Medical Corps, I have followed with interest the efforts of Mr. McNeal and others to improve the pharmacists' lot in the Army. Even before the Great War attempts were made to give the pharmacist as such his due, but not at any time has the slightest progress been made and the position seems as hopeless as ever at present. The real reason does not require much looking for. Until a few years ago the captain on the medical staff was a captain, but looked upon by the combatant officers as of little consequence. Now he has come pretty well into his own. The chemist may be a very fine fellow, very useful to the "medical" on many occasions, but were he a commissioned officer he would have to share a sitting-room with him, sit at mess with him, and perhaps find him a member of his club, and that would never do. The chemist must be kept in his place, and to the mind of the medical mandarins that is with the "other ranks." It is not the lack of ability that has kept the pharmacist where he is to-day.—Yours, etc., 18108/1910 (13/5).

### Fairchild Scholarship and Military Service

SIR,—Some uncertainty appears to have arisen in the minds of students for the Fairchild Scholarship who come within the conscription age 20-21. One of the governing clauses provides that the successful candidate should take up the collegiate course within the year, which, in practice, means The Trustees are anxious to meet the situation presented by this new development in our national life, and should the successful scholar come within the category, provision will be made to extend the period of entry into college to such time as the provided military training will permit. There should be no doubt in the minds of possible entrants for the Scholarship examination. The last date of entry is June 1, and adequate provision will be made by the Trustees to meet any emergency that may arise. There is one other important point: quite a number of students enter for the scholarship examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, and as their date of entry is May 15 the necessary papers are sent in to the Society and not returned in time for the Fairchild The Trustees have made arrangements that in these cases the entrance form should be completed and sent in by June 1, and where the papers have been forwarded to the Society and not returned, verification will be made by me so as to save any possible difficulty. Students should therefore complete the entrance form and adequate provision will be made to cover each case.—Yours faithfully.

London, E.C.I.

HERBERT SKINNER. Secretary to the Trustees.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

J. M. W. L. (6/5).—PAINT REMOVER,—The following are taken from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II, and may be of assistance to you:—

Caustic soda	 	 	 2 lb.
Whiting	 	 	 3 lb.
Flour	 	 	
Water	 	 	 ı gall.

Dissolve the caustic soda in part of the water and add to the whiting and flour, previously mixed to a cream with the rest of the water. One pint of this is mixed with enough water to make 2 gall. of liquid ready for use. The liquid is painted on and allowed to remain for a few hours before the paint is scraped off.

The following is an alternative formula:

Strong soluti		ammo	onia	 	60 c.c.
Liquid paraf	fin			 	I20 C.C.
Soft soap				 	375 gm.
Soda ash				 	500 gm.
Lime water				 	2,000 C.C.

L. E. (3/5).—Vanishing cream.—The type of alkali used affects the consistency of the cream, and the use of soda to neutralise the stearic acid results in the hardest product. The "satiny" appearance of vanishing cream seems to be due to the presence of free stearic acid suspended by the stearate formed with the alkali, and prolonged trituration of the cream tends to increase its "sheen." We, therefore, suggest that you modify the stearic acid content to your particular formula and mix the final product with the minimum amount of trituration. The addition of a little beeswax to the formula would ensure a firmer consistency. The following formulas will provide a good basis for your experiments; they are taken from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II, which contains extensive information on vanishing creams and other cosmetic preparations:—

(1)	Stearic a	cid, pure			 	14 gm.
Melt on		bath and				
	Sodium	carbonate			 	5 gm.
	Distilled	water			 	50 gm.
When th		tion of ga			l:—	
-		extract o				
		eranium				ı drop
	Water				 to	100 gm.
(2)		(granulate				100 gm.
		carbonate			 	5 gm.
	Glycerin					15 gm.
		extract o	f witch	hazel	 	500 gm.
	Distilled	water			 to 1	,000 gm.

Mix the sodium carbonate and glycerin with 500 gm. of water and heat on a water bath until the salt is dissolved. Add the stearin and continue heating and stirring until saponification is complete. Remove from heat, and when the mixture has cooled to about 70° or 80° C. stir in the extract of witch hazel slowly and continue to stir until cold.

S. E. G. (15/5).—Liquid cold cream.—The following is taken from ''Pharmaceutical Formulas,'' Vol. II:—

Liquid I		 	 	72 gm.
Trihydro		rate	 	14.5 gm.
Water		 	 	150 gm.
Perfume		 	 	T.5 gm.

Heat the liquid paraffin and trihydroxyethylamine stearate together to 140° F, and stir until completely dissolved; allow to cool to 100° F, and stir in the perfume. Then add the water slowly to the mixture and stir till cold.

 $R.\ L.\ (8/5)$ .—Name of Poison.—Poison Rule 17, as amended by the Poisons Rules (Amendment) Rules, 1938, restricts the statutory or "proper" name for ephedrine to "one of the names, synonyms, or abbreviations set out at the head of the monograph" relating to ephedrine (or ephedrine salts) in the British Pharmacopæia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex. Thus ephedrine must be used per se with "ephedrina" or "ephed." permissible as an alternative. The use of a synonym in the body of the monograph, such as  $\alpha$ -hydroxy- $\beta$ -methylamino-propylbenzene is not permissible and, in fact, the intention of the Rule is to stop the use of descriptions of this nature.

M. L. (1/5).—Tannic acid jelly.—The following are alternative formulas:—

I		II
Gum tragacanth	5.0	Gum tragacanth 2 per cent.
	2.0-5.0	Tannic acid 5 per cent.
Glycerin	3.0	Glycerin 5 per cent.
Alcohol	I.O	Parachlormeta-
Water	to 100.0	xylenol o.3 per cen
Mercuric chloride	I in 1,500	Water to 100

A. C. M. (10/5).—Wet white.—The following are suitable formulas for this type of preparation:—

I	II
Bismuth subcarbonate, in fine powder 100 gm.	Zinc oxide 50 gm
in fine powder 100 gm.	Bismuth subchloride 50 gm.
Talc, in fine powder 200 gm.	Corn starch 50 gm.
Rose water to 1,000 c.c.	Glycerin 100 c.c.
	Orange-flower water to 1,000 c.c.

To obtain naturelle and rachel shades of liquid face powder, colour the powder base, before mixing with the liquids, with varying amounts of eosin, carmine and Armenian bole, according to requirements.

W. S. S. (10/5).—Destruction of Bugs.—One of the most effective means of destroying bugs in rooms consists in the thorough fumigation with sulphur; 3 lb. of sulphur mixed with 8 oz. potassium nitrate is sufficient for each 1,000 cubic feet of space. Destruction of bugs in infested rooms has also been secured by formaldehyde fumigation, using for each 1,000 cubic feet of space 40 oz. of formaldehyde solution poured on to 2 lb. of a mixture of 1 part of quick lime and 4 parts of chlorinated lime. Another successful method consists of the application of a 10 per cent. solution of naphthalene in oil of turpentine or benzin. Kerosene can also be used in the form of an emulsion prepared by dissolving 3 parts of soft soap in 15 parts of hot water to which, while still hot, 70 to 100 parts of kerosene are gradually added with constant stirring. The emulsion, diluted with 15 to 20 parts of water, should be sprayed into all cracks and crevices by means of a syringe or applied by a brush. The treatment should be repeated at intervals of four to five days. Mercuric chloride is extensively used for the destruction of these insects and the following preparation can be brushed over the parts infested by the bugs.

Mercuric chloride		 4 OZ.
Ammonium chloride		 4 OZ.
Water:	 	 80 oz.
Dissolve and add:—		
Glycerin	 	 4 OZ.
Wood naphtha	 	 80 oz.

### Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," May 18, 1889

### Mitcham Peppermint

During the last week we have taken a look round through the Mitcham district, and as a result of our visit we believe we may confirm the opinions we expressed last year. Taking the peppermint crop, for instance (the most important of the oil herbs), we should say that at the present time it is at least 25 per cent. below the average. So far as we can learn there is not a grower who has not had to plough up (or "ridge up," as it is locally called) some portion of his crop even on land where the plant is considered tolerably good. From our own observations, as well as from that gathered from independent sources, we believe that at present nearly 100 acres of peppermint plant have been so "ridged up," and this acreage will be further augmented during the next two weeks. In many fields where the plant still stands there is only about half an average crop, nor does there seem much of a prospect that this will be mended to any considerable extent. At an early day we hope to be able to visit the outlying Mitcham district, Sutton, Ewell, etc., where a considerable quantity of the plant is also grown, and to report upon the state of affairs in those parts, as well as upon the prospects of the lavender crop, which does not seem likely to turn out so badly as was at one time anticipated.

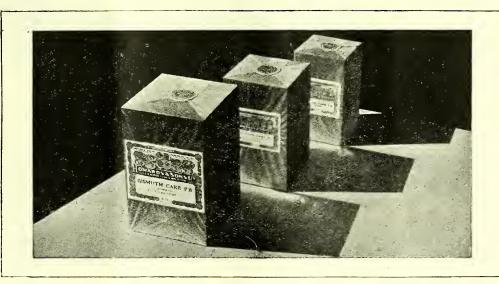
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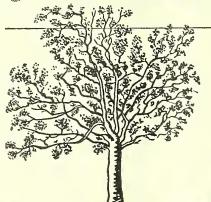


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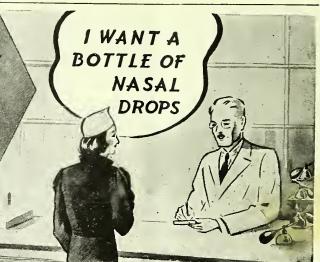
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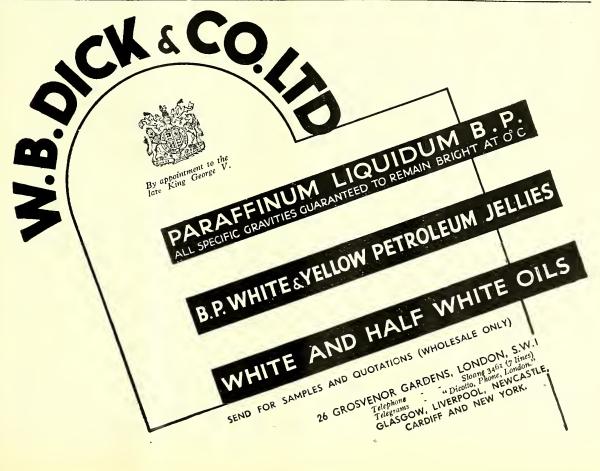
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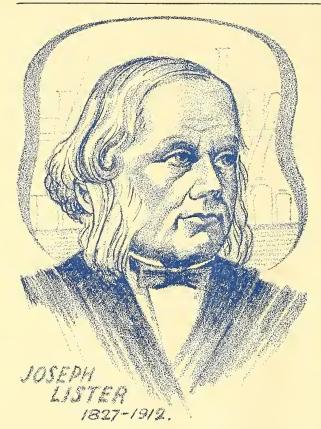
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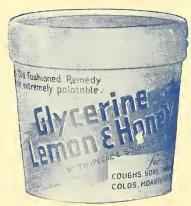
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